FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Mihali Receives Delegation

LD170819 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 17 ATA -- The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Qirjako Mihali received on November 16 the government trade delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by the Federal Secretary of Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic.

Present at the meeting were the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Milan Georgievic.

Delegation Signs, Departs

LD170829 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 17 ATA -- The agreement on the exchange of goods for 1986-1990 period and the protocol for 1986 between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were signed in Tirana on November 16.

The agreement and the protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Yugoslav side by the Federal Secretary of Foreign Trade Milanko Bojanic.

Present at the signing ceremony were the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Sokrat Plaka and the member of the two delegations. Attending was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFR of Yugoslavia to the PSR of Albania, Milan Georgievic.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia electric power, chrome ore, tobacco, chemical, mass consumer goods, artistic articles, ready-made garments, etc., and will import products of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machineries and equipment, mass consumer goods, different tubes, synthetic threads, etc.

The government trade delegation of the SFR of Yugoslavia led by the Federal secretary of Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic left our country on November 16.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, the director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pirro Bita, etc. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SFR of Yugoslavia to the PSR of Albania Milan Georgievic.

'FULL NORMALIZATION' WITH ALBANIA SOUGHT

LD171416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 17 (TANJUG) -- Bulgaria wishes a full normalization and a further development of relations with Albania on the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. The above message is contained in a story on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Albania carried today by RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the leading Bulgarian daily and organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCPO.

The establishment of diplomatic relations came as a result of victories by socialist revolutions in the two Balkan countries and "an interstate document of importance," the daily said.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON FILIPOV SFRY VISIT RELEASED

AU161611 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Nov 85 p 1, 5

["A Contribution to Good-Neighborly Cooperation -- Joint Bulgarian-Yugoslav Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], made an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 11 to 13 November 1985.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, separately received Grisha Filipov, chairman of the PRB Council of Ministers. Bilateral relations and topical international questions were discussed in friendly and frank talks.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Avala. He also visited the memorial center and placed flowers on J.B. Tito's tomb.

During his stay in the SFRY Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, examined the general state of Bulgarian-Yugoslavian relations as well as significant issues for the development of good-neighborly cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The two government leaders briefed one another on their countries' socioeconomic development and exchanged views on topical international questions.

The following participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side:

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Velcho Velchev, minister of finance and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Joint Bulgarian-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation; Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Staykov, PRB Ambassador to the SFRY; and Asen Velkov, chef de cabinet of the chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Also participating from Bulgaria were Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade; Vladimir Penchev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Ivan Delchev, deputy minister of machine building; Lyubomir Shopov, ambassador and departmental head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Vasil Khadzhivasilev, secretary of the Bulgarian section of the Joint Bulgarian-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

The following took part on the Yugoslav side:

Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign trade; Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; Kadir Alijagic, deputy federal secretary of foreign trade; Kadir Alijagic, deputy federal secretary of foreign trade; David Dasic, deputy chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Ilija Djukic, SFRY ambassador to the PRB; Dragoljub Kontic, foreign policy adviser of the president of the Federal Executive Council; Zlatan Kikic, head of the Department for Neighboring Countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Nikola Nesovski, head of the PRB and People's Socialist Republic of Albania group in the Department for Neighboring Countries of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The two governmental leaders said bilateral cooperation is developing favorably in many fields of mutual interest, especially in economics. They agreed that fuller use should be made of all favorable conditions which their countries' direct proximity offers.

The two government chairmen expressed the readiness of the PRB and SFRY to strengthen bilateral relations on the basis of consistently taking into account and applying the Helsinki Final Act, of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninfringement of borders, and of equal rights, mutual respect and benefit, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The two sides stressed the importance of the expansion of contacts at different levels, cooperation, and links between representatives of their parliaments, governments, sociopolitical organizations, socialist republics, autonomous provinces, okrugs, towns, workers collectives, as well as in all fields where bilateral interest in such expansion exists.

The two government leaders stated with satisfaction that economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the PRB and SFRY is developing favorably. They said that, notwithstanding the results achieved, the development of economic relations is still lagging behind the actual possibilities and needs of the two countries, and emphasized that it is essential in the interest of the two sides to take measures for the expansion and variegation of the forms of cooperation, such as: exchange of goods, long-term work-sharing and specialization, border-area economic cooperation, and deals for final manufacture and processing.

The two sides confirmed their interest in accelerating the first steps already made in the establishment of long-term industrial work-sharing and specialization in the chemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, electronics and electrical engineering, agriculture, and the food industry, as well as to establish long-term cooperation in construction and transport.

The two sides voiced their conviction that by the continuous expansion and use of these forms of cooperation, conditions are being established for stable and long-term bilateral economic relations.

The two sides stressed the importance of, and their interest in, development of scientific-technological cooperation, which would also positively affect the improvement of long-term industrial work-sharing and specialization, as well as economic cooperation as a whole. The two government leaders declared their support for increasing the number of long-term contracts in manufacturing cooperation, work-sharing and specialization, and in the exchange of goods and services, which will be an expression of new quality and will contribute to an increase in the volume of economic cooperation and the stability of general trade.

The work of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation was assessed favorably, and its contribution to the development of cooperation between the two countries was emphasized.

It was pointed out that the joint Economic Chamber is expected to involve itself more intensively and make a further contribution to the more effective conclusion and implementation of contracts between the economic organizations of the two countries.

The two governmental leaders approved the protocol on the results of the final consultations between the planning bodies of the PRB and SFRY on the opportunities for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries from 1986 to 1990, which was signed during the visit. The protocol provides a good basis for preparing an agreement for the exchange of goods and services between the PRB and SFRY, expected to be concluded before the end of this year.

Efforts of the two countries to expand and increase the variety of the border-area economic cooperation were favorably assessed. The leaders expect that the upcoming conclusion of a new agreement for border-area economic cooperation will contribute considerably toward the expansion, diversification and increase of the scope of such cooperation.

Both sides confirmed their readiness to encourage in the border areas not only economic cooperation but also the border trade, free movement of people and material goods, and cooperation in the information, sports, and cultural-educational spheres, including meetings of the border population, as well as cooperation between municipalities and towns in these regions, with the aim of contributing to a mutual rapprochement and the development of the overall relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides gave their support to the further development of cooperation and the implementation of mutually beneficial initiatives in education, science, and information, and in the overall implementation of the cultural-educational cooperation program with the aim of achieving a better and more comprehensive knowledge both of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav reality and of the cultural values and achievements of the Bulgarian people and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The two sides stressed the importance of cooperation in information and of the comprehensive and complete briefing of the PRB and SFRY public on their overall relations and cooperation, on all areas of their internal life, socioeconomic development, foreign policy, and international activities, with the view of achieving better mutual understanding, rapprochement,and good-neighborliness.

The two sides set out their viewpoints on existing open questions in bilateral relations. In confirming their countries' determination, without making conditions, to expand and deepen comprehensive cooperation, the two leaders voiced their readiness to continue constructive dialogue and continuous efforts seeking solutions to these questions, which would contribute to broader and more stable cooperation. They confirmed that the development of cooperation, and seeking of solutions to these issues, must be in accordance with Helsinki Final Act principles.

Views were exchanged on the present complex international situation. Special attention was devoted to the strengthening of peace and security in the world, halting the arms race, disarmament, strengthening the CSCE process, and to efforts to reduce international tension.

The two sides expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan would yield positive results to improve the international situation, both on the issue of disarmament and on strengthening cooperation and security in the world in the interest of the whole international community. The two sides expressed their full support for strengthening the role of the United Nations in solving current international issues and in the development of international cooperation based on equal rights.

The two sides examined international economic problems, hotbeds of tension, and other issues which continue to weigh heavily on the international community. The two leaders devoted particular attention to the Balkan situation. They confirmed their countries' determination to work to continue bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Balkan countries on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, equal rights, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, and noninterference in internal affairs, in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, which contributes toward strengthening good-neighborliness, peace, and security in the Balkans and in Europe. They declared their support for joint efforts for the further strengthening of trust and development of good-neighborly relations between the countries of the region with the aim of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free region of peace and cooperation. In this connection, the two sides support all efforts, initiatives, and proposals to strengthen peace and security in the region and to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans in economics, science, technology, culture, information, education, tourism, border-area cooperation, and sport, and in other fields of mutual interest.

The two government leaders voiced their conviction that the visit to the SFRY of the chairman of the PRB Council of Ministers and the talks, held in a frank and business-like atmosphere of mutual respect, will contribute to the further development of Bulgarian-Yugoslavian relations and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, tendered an invitation to Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official friendly visit to the PRB. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The time of the visit will be agreed at a later date.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON SPREMBERG KREIS REPORT

AU121051 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 85 pp 3-4

["Comment of the SED Central Committee on the Report of the Spremberg SED Kreis Leadership" on experiences and results obtained in implementing the party elections in the basic organizations and in analyzing individual talks with the SED members and candidate members]

[Text] The mass movement in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, the progress of the party elections to date, and the results of individual talks with all SED members and candidate members of the Spremberg Kreis party organization reflect the uniform and coherent action of the communists, their willingness to face increasing demands, and to fulfill their tasks at any time under any conditions. They demonstrate the unshakable belief in the policy of the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and the maintenance of peace.

The report on the results of individual talks with all members and candidate members of the party, which has been endorsed by the Central Committee Secretariat, meets with the full approval of the communists and the working people. This extensive popular discussion triggered new initiatives and activities.

To Explain the Sofia Peace Program to All Citizens

The Kreis leadership should concentrate its entire mass political work on explaining to all citizens in detail the far-reaching peace program submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries in Sofia. The citizens should become even more aware that this program opens the way toward the elimination of the nuclear threat, toward a change for the better in Europe and in the world, at a time when decisions have to be taken that are of utmost importance for the further course of international development and for the fate of mankind.

With its policy directed at constructive dialogue, cooperation, and a return to peaceful coexistence, the GDR did, does, and will continue to strive to actively contribute to averting the danger of a nuclear inferno and preventing the militarization of space, to reducing the level of military confrontation, and to shaping international relations in the spirit of detente. The GDR will continue to proceed from the basis that ideological differences in opinion must not be an obstacle to doing everything to ensure that mankind will survive together instead of perishing.

What Has To Be Extensively Dealt With in Political Work Among the Masses

The accountability election meetings, the delegates' conferences, and political work among the masses have to deal extensively with the program of disarmament measures announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the French National Assembly, in addition to his further proposals and the initiatives contained in the Sofia declaration. On the eve of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan they express the united belief of the Warsaw Pact countries. Corresponding to the hopes of the citizens, the meeting must make a contribution to alleviating current tensions and the threat of war, as well as to finding mutually acceptable solutions aimed at halting the arms race through arms limitation and disarmament.

The realization that safeguarding peace also continues to be a matter of utmost priority in relations between the GDR and the FRG must be deepened. The decisive task is to do everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil, only peace. Therefore, the principles of peaceful coexistence must be fully enforced in the relations between the GDR and the FRG. As stated in the joint declaration after the March meeting in Moscow between Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl this year, the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe are a basic condition for peace. As we have done so far, we continue to follow our policy of speaking with all forces in the FRG who have a certain influence, whether they belong to the government or not. This complements our policy of dialogue and cooperation in the interest of peace.

An important aim of the Kreis leadership's ideological work, must be to convincingly explain to all working people that the further course of the international controversy concerning war or peace, reaction or progress, decisively depends on how real socialism is able to further strengthen its political, economic, and ideological potential, and to reliably guarantee the defense of its achievements at any time. In all fields, efforts must be intensified so that the advantages of socialism can be asserted in an even more effective way, in line with the Sofia joint decision, to increase its political influence and capability for activating and uniting the forces of peace and realism all over the world. For this the contribution of each individual working person to the overall strengthening of the GDR must be increased.

In the entire party work, in the open talk with the working people and all citizens, it is necessary to always proceed from the basic and irrefutable fact that for 1 and 1/2 decades now we have been consistently adhering to the step-by-step increase of the material and cultural standard of living of the people, on the basis of a high rate of production development and its effectiveness, scientific-technological progress, and the growth of labor productivity. This course of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy will continue to determine the objective and the direction of our actions as it has been decided at the 10th session of the Central Committee in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

To Reach Top Positions in Decisive Fields

The political potential which results from this must be made fully effective in line with the further development of the open relationship of all citizens to the policy of our party, so that we can continue to considerably increase our labor effectiveness in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and to link the advantages of socialism in a more and more effective way with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. Here we have set the goal of reaching top positions in decisive fields. Strong economic growth is decided more and more by the application of high technology and particularly key technologies. This applies to microelectronics, modern computer technology, computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacture (CAD/CAM), flexible automatic manufacturing systems, new processing technologies, new materials, and biotechnology. There must be deeper understanding that mastery of the key technologies is the decisive factor for greater economic and social results, and thus for a successful policy. The SED Central Committee has taken appropriate decisions which make it possible for the GDR to adapt to the qualitatively new tasks up to the year 1990 and beyond, toward the turn of the century.

This includes the further expansion of the scientific-technological and economic cooperation with the USSR in line with the agreed long-term program, and the further expansion of the socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework.

Man Is and Remains the Decisive Factor

In the work of the party organizations the conviction should be even more purposefully conveyed that the GDR is well equipped for these high standards, mandated by the present and future, which we must now follow. Of vital significance for this is the working system of socialist planned economy developed in the GDR, which has already enabled a successful start on the consistent turn toward intensification. We are improving our socialist planned economy and its backbone, the combines. The great demands that we have to master in the decisive field of the economy, and in all fields of the material and cultural life of society, require -- in line with the principles of democratic centralism -- a closer and closer link between central management and planning and local initiative and the broad development of socialist democracy.

In solving all economic tasks man -- with his skills, interests, and needs -- is and remains the decisive factor. The mass competition in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, which is organized by the trade union, shows this very clearly. To have a good balance everything should be done in all enterprises and combines, in all LPG's [Agricultural Producer Cooperatives] and state farms, in all fields of the national economy, in science, and in education, in order to achieve top results everywhere.

The Central Committee Secretariat notes: In the Spremberg Kreis the struggle to fulfill the national economic tasks, fulfill the pledges, and improve the working and living conditions is being carried out with good results.

The Communists' Treasure of Experiences

In all industrial enterprises the performance plan targets were fulfilled. Plant and animal production achieved the best results to date. High growth rates in net production, labor productivity, and net profit were achieved. This went along with an increasing net income of the population and a rising turnover in retail trade. All that shows that the requirements resulting from the new stage of the implementation of the party's economic strategy, are understood better and better, that the party organizations provide political guidance for coping with them, and that they are realized jointly with the working people.

Now the most important concern of the political leadership activity of the Kreis leadership should be to translate the rich treasure of experiences of the communists gained from the individual talks -- their initiatives, ideas, and proposals -- into concrete activities and measures by means of the party elections. It is therefore necessary to give a further stimulus to the popular discussion in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, which most effectively promotes the dynamic performance increase in all fields of social life.

With its important enterprises in the coal and energy industry, metallurgy and the metal-working industry, the chemical, glass, and textile industries, the Spremberg Kreis has a great responsibility toward the GDR national economy.

On the basis of the decisions of the 10th Central Committee session, it is necessary to carry on the political-ideological work in such a way that all working people continue to make the fulfilling of the demanding tasks their own concern, accept new greater pledges, and fulfill them in a successful way.

The successful balance of the development of the Kreis vividly reflects the industrious work of the working people in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. It shows how the concrete implementation of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy, is carried out in a Kreis.

Militant Atmosphere in All Collectives

The results achieved to date in fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the 1985 national economic plan, the outstanding results in socialist competition and in implementing the adopted pledges, as well as the high level of cooperation of the working people in drafting the 1986 plan are very convincing. They prove that the best prerequisites for organizing new successes in work are created when high militant goals are set purposefully at the accountability election meetings.

All militant programs of the basic organizations now to be adopted serve the goal of further increasing the militant strength of the party, of holding the popular discussion on an even more comprehensive scale, and of making the 1986 party congress year even more successful than 1985. What we need is to create -- through substantial, imaginative, ideopolitical and organizational party work in all party, trade union and FDJ [Free German Youth] collectives -- such a militant atmosphere that all adopted pledges to overfulfill the 1985 national economic plan will be completely fulfilled, and that the targets per working day will be fully realized to the end of the year. From the first day of the new year we must fulfill all plan targets and worthily prepare the Kreis and Bezirk delegates' conferences and our 11th SED Congress. At the same time the Kreis leadership should use all its authority and militant experience to ensure the fulfillment of targets in raw coal production at the Welzow brown coal mine during the coming winter.

The successful continuation of the policy of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy, requires that ideopolitical work enable the basic organizations to fully mobilize all potentials for top performances in science and engineering, for high growth in labor productivity, net production, finished-goods production for the population, exports, and profits.

The knowledge and skills of the young university and technical school cadres, especially in the young researchers collectives of the FDJ, must be assigned the task of continuing the application of key technologies at a faster pace and with a higher economic effect.

Everywhere it is necessary to achieve quicker progress in the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization.

Agriculture has made a noteworthy contribution to our good national economic balance sheet. By broadly applying the latest scientific research and agricultural experiences the yields and performances in plant and animal production were increased, and effectiveness was improved.

To Continue To Attach Great Importance to Critical Suggestions

Thus, we have created a good foundation for further stabilizing and expanding agricultural production. What matters is to further consolidate the ideological position of the cooperative peasants and workers, and to ensure growing agricultural production.

Higher demands on the level of leadership activity of the Kreis leadership result from the growth-oriented development of the national economy and its increasing intertwining with the regional economy.

This applies especially to the need for ensuring on a regional basis the required performance increase and improvement of the working and living condition of the citizens. The targets provided for this in the Kreis leadership program of measures in preparation for the 11th SED Congress are to be accounted for at the accountability election meetings and delegates conferences.

Critical suggestions from the citizens must continue to receive great attention in the work of the Kreis leadership, the local people's assemblies and their organs, the leaderships of the mass organizations, and in the National Front committees. This applies to shop operating hours, waiting periods in the servicing and repairs sector, and to commuter traffic.

To Tap Reserves in the Building Sector

The Kreis leadership must pay greater attention to the implementation of the housing program and the providing of nursery places. Here it is necessary to tap at a faster pace the reserves that exist in the Kreis building sector.

The Kreis leadership's plan to double the capacity of the Kreis-managed building industry for reconstruction, modernization and maintenance in housing construction by 1990 should be used for the purpose of developing -- at the Kreis delegates conference -- new initiatives of the building workers, so as to achieve high growth rates as early as during the party congress year 1986.

The accountability election meetings in the party groups, departmental party organizations and basic organizations, as well as the individual talks with the communists have confirmed that in the Spremberg Kreis party organization a higher level of party work has been reached in the basic organizations in the struggle to implement the Central Committee decisions on preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

The following elements are characteristic of this: The ability of the basic organizations to assess realistically and in a differentiated manner the working people's awareness and the situation in the sphere of responsibility, to independently work out arguments, and to firmly conduct the ideopolitical work to clarify the basic questions of our time, has substantially grown.

By means of a meaningful internal party life the circle of those comrades was increased who passionately and with a high degree of discipline commit themselves to implementing the party policy, who take the lead in solving complicated problems, and who mobilize in the labor the working people collectives to achieve high performances in the socialist competition.

The communists' activity to responsibly and continuously deepen the trusting relations with people and to win them over for the struggle to achieve our aims is increasingly becoming a general norm.

The collective nature of leaderships, the broader enlistment of the communists in drafting, implementing and verifying resolutions, the promotion of all those initiatives and activities aimed at more effective solutions and changes increasingly determines the basic organizations' style of work.

It was possible to considerably reduce the unjustified distinctions between basic organizations through a mandatory generalization of good labor and management experiences and the broader organization of work on the basis of best performances.

Progress in Work With the Basic Organizations

The increase in the standard of party work which became visible during the party elections also mirrors the progress in the style of leadership of the Spremberg Kreis in work with the basic organizations.

The Spremberg Kreis leadership has drawn correct conclusions from the individual talks and past results of the party elections to improve its own leadership activity and above all to always better enable the basic organizations to preserve their unity, purity, and cohesion and to enhance the capability of action of all communists. In connection with the principled suggestions from the "Report on the Course and Outcome of the Trustful Individual Talks with all Party Members and Candidate Members," which was confirmed by the SED Central Committee, the suggestions and proposals of the comrades must be examined carefully and the measures required for their implementation must be clearly defined.

Mass initiative must be purposefully continued in all social sectors of socialist competition and in the FDJ's Thaelmann Drive, to enable all enterprises, cooperatives, institutions, and collectives to achieve maximum results.

Coping with these demanding tasks requires the Kreis leadership to carry on steady work with the secretaries of the basic organizations and to disseminate the best work and management experiences.

To Constantly Deepen Trustful Relationship Between Party and People

The Kreis delegates' conference should thoroughly analyze the results of the accountability and election meetings, of the enterprise delegates' conferences and the experiences made in the course of the popular discussion, as well as the proposals for improving party and state work made in this context. Decisions must be derived from all this on how the trustful relationship between party and people can be constantly deepened through even more effective work among the masses, and on how people are more and more comprehensively enlisted in preparing for the 11th SED Congress. What is important in substance is to further enhance the Kreis party leadership's own contribution to further strengthening the GDR through a vigorous increase in performance in the enterprises of industry, the building industry, and of socialist agriculture, accompanied by a constant improvement of the working peoples working and living conditions. It is to this end that the Kreis delegates' conference should adopt the measures and new targets to fulfill and overfulfill the 1986 national economic plan and to ensure the implementation of all projects and obligations of the 11th SED Congress.

'CRIMINAL' ATTACK OCCURS ON TRAIN IN WEST BERLIN

LD151531 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN) -- There was a criminal attack on the Moscow-Paris express train during the night on tracks belonging to GDR railways in West Berlin. Shortly after midnight the train drove into an obstacle between the Gruenewald and Wannsee stations. The obstacle consisted of tree trunks, beams, planks, and canisters filled with gasoline. It was placed on the line by unknown persons. The engine and three cars were damaged and had to be replaced. It was only a matter of luck that no one was injured.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has protested to the West Berlin Senat because of this latest attack, which gravely endangered human life and the safety of rail traffic. Expectation was expressed that the West Berlin Senat will take effective measures to prevent such threats to transportation in future and to ensure the safety of rail traffic to and from Berlin, and its passengers.

HONECKER VISIT, BORDER SHOOTING BAN 'LINKED'

LD152259 Hamburg DPA in German 2127 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Muenster, 15 Nov (DPA) -- According to the newspaper WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN (Muenster), the GDR Border Troops' order to shoot on the GDR-FRG border will be lifted in the coming week and will be suspended for a lengthy period. The paper reports in its Saturday [16 November] edition that it has learned this from well-informed diplomatic circles in Bonn. The paper goes on to say that observers assess the temporary discontinuation of the order to shoot as a certain sign that GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker will soon visit the Federal Republic. Previously there have been similar signs in the humanitarian area each time before leading Eastern Bloc politicians have embarked on visits to the West.

There was no comment in Bonn this evening on the report in "WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN."

FURTHER ON SAARLAND'S LAFONTAINE VISIT

Citizenship Issue Reaction

LD152102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN) -- A GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman said that the fuss made by the Bonn government concerning the latest statements by the Saarland Premier Oskar Lafontaine about the citizenship issue was ridiculous. He pointed out that GDR citizenship does not depend on the will of the current FRG Government, but on the fact that GDR citizenship has existed since 7 October 1949. Therefore, it exists, whether Bonn likes it or not.

As Bruno Kreisky, former federal chancellor of Austria, said, he could not imagine a state without citizens. It is doubtful there is seriously anybody in Bonn who does not know this. Furthermore, Ost and Windelen know that there would be no travel now between the GDR and the FRG without the practical acceptance of passports from GDR citizens. The statement in question merely expresses that this is customary in current travel practice between the GDR and FRG. The constant emphasis that there are no GDR citizens is obviously not conducive to the desire to expand travel for urgent family matters.

URGENT INTRA-FAMILIAL VISITS WITH FRG INCREASE

LD111809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- A report published by ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in early November stating that trips from the GDR for urgent family reasons had decreased in number during August and September following the talks held in the GDR between Willy Brandt and Hans-Jochen Vogel, is a lie. The results of check of this deliberate misrepresentation show that over 9,450 more GDR citizens traveled to the FRG than in the same period last year.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH U.S. TRADE OFFICIAL

AU122031 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [8 November] State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, met with Bruce Smart, the under secretary for international trade in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In the talk, Dr Beil -- proceeding from the successful development of the GDR national economy in 1985 -- stated that the dynamic increase in performance in the GDR national economy offers good conditions for a developed goods exchange between both countries on the basis of equal and mutually beneficial relations.

Dr Beil stressed that economic relations between countries with different social systems promote peaceful cooperation between the peoples.

Under Secretary Smart expressed the interest of the United States in further developing trade and economic relations between the United States and the GDR, and affirmed the readiness to continue the dialogue between representatives and experts concerning trade and political issues.

During the talks, the possibilities and steps for the development of trade conditions between the two states were discussed.

The talk was attended by Franklin Vargo, deputy assistant secretary in the U.S. Department of Commerce, and Alan Thompson, counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in the GDR.

HONECKER GREETS NAKASONE ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD151645 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov, ADN -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a congratulatory telegram to Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan and chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its founding.

In his telegram, Erich Honecker expresses the conviction that the joint work to expand the good contacts and frank exchanges of views between leading representatives of the two parties and states is of great political importance for stabilizing world peace and further shaping the constructive relations between the GDR and Japan.

BRIEFS

PUBLISHERS VISIT PRC -- 14 Nov (ADN) Beijing: A delegation of GDR publishers has held discussions in Beijing, Nanjing and Shanghai about a more intensive cooperation with PRC publishing houses. During these discussions, it was agreed to publish more works by Chinese authors in the GDR and to make Chinese readers more familiar with GDR authors. At the end of the stay of the delegation, which was led by Juergen Gruener, manager of the German Booksellers' Association in Leipzig and director of the People and World Publishing House, joint editions of anthologies, among other things, were discussed. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 14 Nov 85 LD]

REACTION REPORTED AS GENEVA SUMMIT NEARS

Hope for Constructive Dialogue

LD180932 Warsaw PAP in English 0703 GMT 18 Nov 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 -- The government paper RZECZPOSPOLITA carries a front-page article by Ryszard Wojna headlined "The Hopes of the World" on the upcoming Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Geneva. Excerpts:

"Many various summit meetings in different lineups have taken place in the last few decades. But none of them had drawn so many expectations and such highly charged interest as the one which is to take place in the first half of this week in Geneva.

"Both leaders will hold discussions in the face of pressure from the world community. It seldom happens that the hopes of societies, both from socialist and Western states, are so convergent. They are almost identical. Everyone guided by common sense wishes that the interlocutors engage in a constructive dialogue.

"It would not be right to tie a "nothing or all" concept to the expectations concerning the summit. The differences dividing the United States and the Soviet Union run too deep in a social, economic, political and military aspect for the talks between two people -- even the most positive ones -- to be able to remove these differences. That is why Geneva cannot bring about final solutions. It would be a very big achievement if the talks were to start a process of gradual removal of tension between both superpowers and, as a result, between the two military blocs dividing Europe."

"However, a major turn in the arms strategy of the United States would have to take place for this to happen and if that were the case, the Soviet Union would be willing to go to the extra mile.

Polish society, discarding a handful of irresponsible madmen betting on a sharpening of the conflict between the two superpowers, univocally wishes the participants in the Geneva discussions the best of luck."

World 'Cautions' Expectations

LD152306 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 15 Nov 85

[By Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 15 -- The Gorbachev-Reagan summit scheduled for this coming Tuesday and Wednesday arouses understandable interest among all people thoughtful of the future of the world.

So it is in Poland who has always appreciated the importance of the Soviet-American relations and has been interested in their sucessful development, seeing it as a warrant of world peace and possibility for the world to pass from armaments to peaceful development and progress.

Soviet-U.S. summits have always played a significant role for the relations between both powers and the whole of the East-West relations. Every time, they were followed by subsequent halting of the arms race, or even partial reduction of armaments.

A specific feature of the present summit in Geneva is that it will be held in an unusally complicated and particularly dangerous international situation, and at a decisive moment for either a return to detente or entering a new quality stage of the arms race.

For the USSR, as for most of the world, the main thing is to curb armaments and halt their development from rushing into a new quality stage in form of militarization of outer space.

Poland fully supports the proposals and unilateral steps taken as good-will efforts by the Soviet Union, as was stressed by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner's expose earlier this week, in which he said that Poland wanted the summit to help reduce tensions, remove the threat of a nuclear war, and restore detente.

"In full determination do we support the Soviet stand as presented at Geneva negotiations and during preparations for the summit. We expect the U.S. to respond with signs of good will and a sense of responsibility for the fates of the world," he added.

In contrast to the active flexibility of the Soviet Union, the U.S. asserts that militarization of outer space is an irreversible trend and is seeking military superiority.

With the major differences remaining in the concepts of approach to disarmament by both sides, one can hardly expect decisions on disarmament or curbing the armaments to come in an immediate consequence of the summit.

Reports from different countries show the world is keeping a realistic caution in its expectations on the summit. The basic question is whether next week in Geneva we may expect opening of the road to continuation of the dialogue that the world has been so desperately lacking these past few years.

Disarmament Resolutions Drafted

LD170043 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 16 Nov 85

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Nov 16 -- A group of twenty states, among them, Algeria, Egypt, India, Yugoslavia, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania and Zimbabwe have put forward a draft resolution which expresses hope for progress in disarmament negotiations in connection with the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Poland, along with twenty-three other states, is a co-author of a draft resolution, already adopted by the U.N. Committee for Political and Disarmament Affairs, which appeals to the special committee at the Geneva disarmament conference for the accelertion of works on a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of all kinds of chemical weapons. The draft also demands the destruction of the already existing stocks of this dangerous weapon.

Poland is also a co-author of a draft which bans the production of new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons. The committee also adopted a draft resolution which deals with the establishing of a nuclear free zone in the Middle East.

It was also Poland that co-initiated a U.N. General Assembly draft resolution on further preparations for convening a world disarmament conference.

MESSNER ADDRESSES SEJM AT 12 NOV SESSION

LD121558 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1445 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Speech by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner at 12 Nov session of the Polish Sejm -- live]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, esteemed Sejm! A week ago, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic conferred on me the distinction of chairman of the Council of Ministers, recommending at the same time proposals for the composition and program of the government. I thank you for that distinguished nomination. I regard it above all as an immense obligation. This is not just an ordinary rhetorical phrase. I recognize the responsibility which lies with the Council of Ministers and with me personally. The second half of the eighties will decide Poland's future in the long run, its place in the world, and the successful solution of many complicated internal problems. This conviction results from an analysis of contemporary civilizational transformations. It also results from an assessment of the scale of the difficulties which our country still has to overcome, in order to take a place corresponding to its national aspirations and potential possibilities. [sentence as heard]

Almost 5 years ago, when General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski became chairman of the Council of Ministers, he said: I am a soldier; I therefore regard every task, every obligation entrusted to me, as a service. The years which have passed have confirmed the importance of those words. They have strengthened the conviction that a fundamental principle of the government's operation is to implement the ideas of service to the nation and to socialist Poland. The government implemented that principle with immense determination and consistency. It shaped a new working style and methods of operation. It introduced them into everyday practice. May I be allowed to assure you, comrade chairman and general, that the Council of Ministers and I personally wish to continue to make the fullest use of your experience, inspiration, and recommendations.

Citizen deputies, guided by the programmatic line of the ninth congress, the government has undertaken the task of broadening the community's coparticipation in the management of state affairs and in solving current and future problems. Initiatives concerning a radical reconstruction of the legal system; setting up a number of opinion-forming and advisory bodies; open consultations on the most important political, social, and economic problems; the increase of social supervision and control over the activity of state administration; and also the essential adjustment of its statute and responsibility for tasks are eloquent examples of the practical implementation of the ideas of peoples' power, and at the same time a consolidation of Poland's socialist statehood.

The government systematically reached for social assessments and judgements on issues concerning material living conditions and on many other important issues, and also went to the same source while formulating political reasons presented to the United Nations. We wish to and will continue this trend. We are treating it as an integral component of the process of socialist renewal, binding it to one the ideas of democratization and consolidation of the state.

Due to the errors of the seventies, and an attempt first of all by opponents of socialism to break down the state, we suffered deep economic regress, social confusion, and the weakening of Poland's international position at the threshold of the present decade.

It was a historical necessity to reverse the threat, and it demanded extraordinary actions. The government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski took on the task. It produced a 10-point program of preventive actions; and gradually, as occasion demanded, it enlarged and continued the program. The second half of the current 5-year period saw systematic actions based on a central plan. Despite unfavorable, even abnormal,

conditions it was decided to introduce economic reform, to make enterprises self-managing, and to socialize the management process. Because of these actions the level of industrial production achieved at the end of the seventies was restored, and even exceeded in some fields. This was achieved under extremely difficult conditions, with a sharp fall in imports, and particularly with restrictions and one-sided obstacles in economic cooperation and trade contacts by Poland's Western partners.

Finally, with considerably shortened working time, lower employment, and at the same time with rapid population growth, a significant step was made toward the intensification of agricultural production and the achieving of self-sufficiency regarding food production. The market, almost totally destroyed, has been rebuilt. The scale of inflation has been reduced. Efforts were made for the social protection of the economically weakest social groups. Difficult decisions were made concerning social benefits, a professional start for and the position of youth, development of health protection establishments, education, culture, and environmental protection. The international standing of Poland has been rebuilt and the place of our country in the socialist community and its bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states have been strengthened.

The Polish People's Army, an important link of the socialist defense alliance, constantly guards the republic's borders. It constantly improves the efficiency of soldiers and the qualifications of the commanding cadres. It skillfully uses modern weaponry and technical equipment. Many times it has been proof of patriotism, dedication, and loyalty to the ideals of socialism.

Continuation of the policy followed so far will, therefore, be a main guideline in the work of the government which will be appointed today. The state of social and economic normalization achieved provides a better possibility for action arising from the long-term strategy of development.

May it please the House, while formulating the government program it is necessary to recall the main goal of our policy: Unchangingly, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the system of government, it is and will remain the good of the nation, and the good of the people; satisfying the material and spiritual needs of society; and creating conditions for the all-around development of the human personality. Overcoming the crisis, this stance was confirmed by putting forward the protection of the citizens' standard of living as a task of top priority. In implementing this main target, we must look to the future. It is the obligation of the government, along with meeting current tasks, to concern itself with the future bases of the nation's existence, and with fulfilling its long-term ambitions. The young generation of Poles, growing greatly in number, particularly expects this of us.

During the election campaign, an immense social achievement came into being in the shape of thousands of proposals, comments, and postulates. They concern practically all areas of our life. Bearing in mind the resolution of the 22d PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the government will make a comprehensive analysis of these proposals and will make appropriate use of them, both in work on the assumptions of socio-economic policy and in current activity. These proposals have a common characteristic: conviction that Poland's future and its political significance will be decided by the implementation of economic plans. The presentation of the government's plans in this sphere must result from penetrating analysis of economic realities and an assessment of the optimum development possibilities, an assessment made without excessive caution, but also without irresponsibility in planning, and with full respect for objective economic laws. Violation of those rules always goes against original intentions.

The circumstances accompanying the formulation of the program are known. Under the leadership of the Planning Commission, appropriate analytical and study work has been carried out. In July of this year, the Sejm chose one of the options of the national socioeconomic plan, which was submitted for broad social consultation.

The conditions under which we shall have to act will be determined by small increases in the labor force, and in raw and other materials. A large part of the machine stock is worn out. The long-term repayment of foreign debts will be necessary. That is a consequence of the level of consumption over past years which surpassed real production possibilities. All this reduces the national income to be distributed and it is conducive to inflation. Application of extensive management methods is the only way for achieving technological and civilization progress, and for keeping up with the present trends of the world economy. It will be the only way to implement the basic social goals arising from the premises of socialism. The main directions of the government's work come into play here. They are: development and modernization of production potential and intensification of the process of structural changes in the economy; considerable speeding up of scientific and technological progress and more effective use of its achievements; expanding Poland's participation in the international division of labor; securing balance in the moneymarket; and increasing the efficiency of economic reform mechanisms and observing those principles included in it.

Citizen deputies, modernization of the economic potential has become an urgent necessity. Industry which was not modernized in recent years and aging technologies in manufacture involve existing resources to a considerable extent. The demand for labor, raw material, other materials, and energy is disproportionately high in relation to effects; the share of export production is too low. A main direction of modernization should involve qualitative changes, so that both will make possible and will force enterprises to introduce more economic and effective technologies and constructions. Without speeding up the pace of investment increase and without appropriate changes in investment structure we shall not achieve this goal.

The draft 5-year plan provides for an increased share in the national income for investment outlays. This is a necessary decision. Its delay would mean the continuance of the present demand for manufacturing factors, thus making growing shortages worse.

Production modernization is an extremely complex process. Its rapid and effective implementation is difficult. First, considerable resources are needed to continue investment projects which cannot be abandoned without negative consequences to the economy now as well as in the future. Second, the need to develop various branches of industry creates a situation of the so-called surfeit of correct goals. Third, there are the pent up consumer expectations and needs of the society. That is why it is necessary to stress fully that immediately satisfying consumption needs without liquidating the causes of production shortages could produce the constant creation of imbalances leading in the end to further difficulties and social tensions because the sources of the difficulties were not removed. Initially, the main stress will be put on developing effective investment projects which will modernize enterprises. They must be supported by economic mechanisms, mainly by credits. The banks will continue to conduct an active policy in this respect. At the same time, centrally-controlled modernization undertakings will be carried out. The Planning Commission has selected 42 tasks of this type. They will be given preference which will assure their relatively quick implementation. Greater concentration on the selected investment sectors is planned in order to accelerate the effects which should be felt in the second half of the coming 5-year period. The effective realization of the above undertakings will allow for a gradual increase in further and more profound structural transformations and the systematic development of the modern production sectors. As is known today, these transformations will include electronics, automation of production processes, industries producing modern materials and [words indistinct] and that the necessary balancing of means will be decided by undertakings in the field of rationalization in the use of fuels and power, modernization of the metallurgy industry, and modernization of the products offered for the market and for export by the electrical engineering industry.

The most important task will be the creation of conditions to develop first agricultural production and then the food industry, and reduce crop losses, procurement and transport problems. One should also emphasize that part of the outlays must be earmarked for support of the existing extractive industry. The successful achievement of planned objectives demands, due to the complexity of the entire process, full investment discipline, and at the same time, proper understanding and approval of the community. There must be general understanding that every concrete investment tasks constitutes a factor of common selected development thought. There are known examples of singularly justified initiatives which, nevertheless, are outside the overall concept. They widen the investment front, delay results, and cause imbalance in materials and production potential.

I ask the House for full support to distribute principal, subject to the national interest and investment policy.

Citizen deputies, the natural way to speed up structural changes is to use scientific and technical progress, and achieve a greater innovative dynamism. This is the greatest chance for the Polish economy. Today, all important countries in the world are making use of this reserve.

The government anticipates an increase in outlays for the whole sphere of science and technology. Their share of the national income, even in 1986 will amount to 2.2 percent, and in 1990 it will reach 3 percent. In favorable conditions it may be even higher. Final work continues on central research and development programs, and on government orders. Considerable concentration of forces and resources is being envisaged for selected problems in order to achieve speedily required results.

The economic mechanisms used to stimulate the scientific and technological progress in enterprises and research and development centers have been strengthened. The Central Fund for Assistance to Development and the Central Currency Fund will be created. Organizational changes in the scientific and research infrastructure are also planned. The chance for intensification of progress and its better use will be created by the realization of the scientific and technological program up to the year 2000, which was signed in September of this year by Poland and the Soviet Union. Work is continuing on similar programs with other CEMA states. Our country has at its disposal a strong research potential. We have highly qualified cadres, outstanding technologists, and world-class scientists. The government is convinced that the scientific and technological milieux will include themselves in this process so essential to our country. We are waiting with great interest and hope for the results of the coming congress of Polish scientists. We think the directions mapped out and the commitment of these men of science will form a better link between research and the need to modernize the economy, as well as produce practical results.

May it please the House, the main direction of the government's work will be to increase Poland's participation in the international division of labor and develop the export capabilities of the Polish economy. This is one of the main streams for restructuring the economy. A lot has been done in this sphere, particularly in recent years, especially as regards reorientation of the economic cooperation toward the Soviet Union and socialist countries. This is a strategic direction. In accordance with the documents signed this year on the coordination of plans for 1986-1990 with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we shall broaden the range and the forms of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation as well as the size and volume of the trade turnover. We are treating this coordination of the plans as an open issue, one that is open to mutual initiatives, as not all the possibilities have been fulfilled.

Here I am talking about joint research and development work, the creation of integrated research establishments, development of cooperation and direct cooperation of enterprises, and also joint investments and the creation of joint economic units. As before, we shall be active advocates of these kinds of ventures in the CEMA and in bilateral relations. Guided by the principle of mutual respect and mutual advantages we are ready to expand cooperation with other states, as well as multilateral cooperation. The government's task is to create more efficient mechanisms to increase and improve production quality and to increase the exactness of an export offer. Financial assistance and preference for supply for pro-export investment and production, and strong economic incentives and currency rates should be conducive to this effort. Within our abilities, the self-financing of enterprises as regards foreign currency, foreign currency credits, allocation, and contracts by tendering will be strengthened and expanded. The need to set up a new foreign trade bank to support export initiatives is being examined. As far as the issue of debts is concerned, the growth of exports is also an urgent necessity. Recently we made a formal settlement of this issue with creditors of capitalist states within the so-called Paris Club. Part of repayment of the commitments was rescheduled. However, the servicing of debts requires considerable means and it is not possible without normal financial-credit relations mainly aimed at the development of export production. Unfortunately, so far we have received no factual confirmation of a declaration adequate to these assumptions of credit policy from the majority of these states. Poland wants to settle its financial commitments, but this does not depend solely on its will. Active cooperation by the states-creditors which would bring about normalization favorable for both sides is indispensable. Poland cannot be the only indebted country with creditors that do not make the situation easier but, on the contrary, make the repayment of commitments more difficult through economic restrictions. Thus, we expect from them a realistic and constructive attitude toward this issue.

Citizen Speaker, may it please the House, the money-market equilibrium is also of importance for the functioning of the economy and for shaping the living conditions of society.

The situation in the market is visibly improving. This primarily concerns food. We shall continue to strengthen the market, earmarking -- as I have already stressed -- considerable resources for developing the food processing industry and improving the quality of the food produced. We are approaching the full abolition of rationed sales. The solution of the most difficult problem, the speed and scale of the departure from the rationing of meat and its products, depends on increasing the number of animals reared, as well as on successful results from the experimental forms of the free market sales.

The government will ensure that conditions are provided to significantly improve the supply of consumer goods, in particular by increasing some consumer durables and household goods. The activities of key industries will be supported by small-scale manufacturing and crafts. The stable policy of the functioning of this sector will be implemented. The government has made sure that the small-scale manufacturing sector has been directed toward satisfying the most urgent market needs and realizing services for the population, creating proper conditions for it. On the other hand, in line with social expectations all manifestations of abuse will be combated sharply, as well as all attempts to gain unjustified profits.

The strengthening of the market balance also requires full wage discipline. Lack of it has been the reason that this year the planned progress in returning to an economic equilibrium has not been achieved. This is a task of considerable difficulty. The point is not to have a simple slowdown in the pace of wage increases. Resolving the problems of the incentive function of the wages is much more significant; and in particular, linking them to productivity and effects of work, as well as to shaping

the correct proportions in wages among various professional groups and maintaining the correct balance in relation to the increase in the cost of living. Attempting to regulate these problems, and the introduction of the enterprise system of pay began in 1984. Today these principles benefit about 4.5 million employees. The evaluation of the enterprise systems is varied. They have not had enough influence, contrary to expectations, on the links between wages and the results of work.

When numerous enterprises were introduced, no review was carried out of labor norms or size of employment. However, there were positive results in the improvement of internal structures and reduction of components not motivated by remuneration. It seems expedient to continue and improve the systems. The government will carry out a comprehensive assessment which will be presented to the house in the first quarter of next year.

For several months, in conjunction with the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ], the government has been preparing a bill on collective labor agreements. This will be a legal act of essential significance. In its preparation, in accordance with the economic reform, the principle of a close relationship between work and pay has been preserved. It cannot remain just a slogan. It must be the main lever in the growth of productivity and production effectiveness.

The government considers setting the entire income policy in order, and defining basic income proportions and pay proportions between branches, as one of its main tasks. The policy should also promote professional activization of the population. In order to make pay-increase control more effective, the criteria for calculating income tax will be altered in 1986. We will analyze the effectiveness of the mechanism. It seems that there are also necessary regulations that permit excessive pay which is not in accordance with established economic factors and violates the law. This would have a disciplining advantage. [as heard]

Prices ought to be the index that provides objective information about the real relationship between supply and demand and social costs of production. The government will strengthen such a role for prices. Significant progress has been made in the sphere of shaping prices. We have maintained the planned scale of the growth of prices for 2 years now. However, the methods of implementing the price policy have given rise to a number of doubts. By bringing prices closer to the real relationship between supply and demand we mean to make the one-time changes -- changes that can be quite significant -- a thing of the past and to make their flexible nature more widespread. The principle of freezing prices will be applied in a selective manner and not in a general way. The government will devote particular attention to a thorough analysis of production costs so as to prevent a growth of prices which is not objectively justified. Consistent actions to curtail the growth of production costs are the main path toward a reduction in the growth of prices. All these actions ought to alleviate the irksome and socially irritating results of the rises.

The price and income instruments and their mutual interrelationships will be regarded as important factors ensuring correct economic relationships, stimulating motivation and growth of productivity of labor, and strengthening economic equilibrium.

May it please the House, the government will continue the process of consistent introduction and perfection of economic reform mechanisms. This process is an irreversible one. There is no return, nor will there be, to anachronistic, administrative methods of management. Nor are we alone in this view. In the Soviet Union and all other countries of the socialist community a search is continuing for the optimal -- given the conditions -- methods of economic management and for insuring an increase in its efficiency.

The national party and economic conference, held in Poznan in June this year, and the work that has been done as a consequence of this conference, have concluded the first, pioneering stage of the reform. The result of this stage is the fact that an idea has come true -- an idea which is not ours to define arbitrarily, but an idea that will be adapted to social circumstances and material conditions. This idea is changing from a complex of model assumptions and postulates into everyday practice.

It will find expression in suitable institutional solutions. The present stage of the implementation of the reform requires that no specially appointed units be responsible for its realization but, above all, that particular bodies of the state administration, every body within the scope of its statutory powers, be responsible. This is in accordance with earlier assumptions which were defined by the Eighth Sejm. A greater role will belong to the Planning Commission, which will link planning work with economic considerations. These are the responsibilities and tasks of this body as defined by the act adopted by the Chamber on 12 July 1984. Instituting the reform also has to become an important part of the work of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social affairs, and of other ministries.

In this process the role of the Polish National Bank [NBP] will increase considerably. The main directions of improving the reform in accordance with the results of the Poznan [party and economic] meeting are: influencing the intensification and effectiveness of management, and creating economic pressure to ensure the realization of these goals as the main task of the central and local administration and managing enterprises. The government will continue a tested form of popularizing planning. Provisions for central annual plans will, in advance, be a subject of public consultation. The Planning Commission will ensure a permanent analysis of conditions of enterprise functioning. The practice will be continued of working out development programs for particular branches and interbranch programs in the form of the so-called preplan studies in a longer time-scale. The current situation requires the implementation of operational programs and government orders together with accompanying guarantees of supplies and distribution of raw and other materials. However, they will be used only for the most important socioeconomic tasks and their scope will be gradually reduced as far as possible. The availability of financial means for enterprises has to be coordinated with the development strategy of the economy as a whole. Through their credit policies banks will promote selected branches of greatest importance and highest effectiveness, and offering modern production.

The general state of economic imbalance which still prevails finds its reflection in a state budget deficit. The government will take all necessary measures to gradually decrease this deficit. This requires much tighter financial discipline and the elimination of access to easy money, to tax relief, to subsidies and preferential treatment. Credits, yes -- preferential treatment, no. This principle will be the leading one in financing enterprises. [Words indistinct] a difficult direction of action, and troublesome for many enterprises; but these are essential solutions which are conditions for intensifying the economy, for full implementation of the reform, and for improving economic results. Special importance is attached to working out effective mechanisms to encourage savings.

Of equal importance is improving the use of fixed assets, because of the relatively low indicators on the use of production assets. One of the directions is to force thriftiness and proper use of equipment and to shape correct behavior by employees. The second direction is to encourage transformations in the technology sphere. Actions will continue to introduce new solutions and to ban wasteful technologies and the production of goods which are produced too expensively, to apply state norms for use of materials, as well as compulsory quality classification, improved servicing, overhaul, diagnosis, and maintenance. The work on the report on the use of fixed assets is nearing its final stages. The report will contain specific improvement proposals.

May it please the House, there is a strict linkage between the development of the national economy and the degree of satisfaction of social needs. The progress we make in material production, in efficient managing will decide the improvement in living and working conditions, its range and pace. As for social policy, there are no simple choices, but we must make such choices in order not to create a situation in which, by wasting resources on too many issues, by wishing to resolve many problems, we in fact resolve no problem at all.

In accordance with the variant of the national socioeconomic plan approved by the Sejm it is planned to earmark significant resources for consumption. This makes it possible for the consumption fund to grow in 1990 by some 13 percent, relative to 1985.

The unsatisfied needs and social expectations still remain considerable. The housing problem is one of the most difficult ones. We do not view it in purely statistical categories. Statistics do not improve the housing conditions of families on the waiting lists, especially young people. In order to increase the extent to which housing needs are satisfied, new solutions will be introduced, leading to the creation of organizational-level conditions that make it easier for various forms of housing construction to be applied in practice, lower the amount of materials currently consumed for construction purposes and costs, improve the organization of housing construction enterprises, speed up the overhaul of apartments, develop the production of building materials, and increase society's participation in building and in the cost of building and servicing apartments.

We need unconventional solutions. Some are accepted practice now, others are being introduced. Let me mention some of them: the development of comprehensive brigades, the entering into contracts providing for specific jobs, the restoration of the position and authority of building supervision, the handing over of apartments for use at an earlier stage, the -- as it were -- joint carrying out of finishing work, the development of building handicrafts, and preferential treatment for this sphere of production and for many others.

The National Council for Housing Affairs which began its work 2 weeks ago will serve to systematize, coordinate, and prepare a cohesive program for the intensification of housing construction. The council was set up at the initiative of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and the OPZZ, and it constitutes an appropriate platform for the effective utilization of social initiatives.

Setting up appropriate councils at the local level would be useful.

Citizen deputies, in satisfying social needs, the diet of the nation occupies a special place. In recent years advantageous tendencies have been noted in the development of agricultural production. The participation of agriculture in creating the national income, is also increasing. The government will strengthen this participation, concentrating on increasing agricultural output and further improving efficiency in the whole food economy; on satisfaction of the needs of the food production complex, in particular drainage, supply of chemicals, technical equipment, and equiping of the countryside with water and power, as well as food processing and storage facilities; on shaping the advantageous economic conditions which provide profitable production; and proper shaping of the incomes of the agricultural population. As a result of these actions, the total demand for food containing proper nutrients will be satisfied. Certain, partially subjective [subiektywne] shortages of meat [as heard] will be recompensed by increased production of milk and its products and of vegetables and fruit. This trend is, in any case, already visible in the market.

May it please the House, the government intends to concentrate its work on the development and improvement of the system of education, upbringing, looking after children,

and the development of higher education. A lot of attention was devoted to these issues during the preelectoral campaign. The significant increase in numbers of children and young people makes it essential to further expand kindergartens and schools. The kindergarten upbringing will include 60 percent of children aged 3 to 6 years. In the 5-year plan there are plans for building a number of schools exceeding the achievements of the whole previous decade. An improvement in the supply of textbooks as well as in technical equipment will take place. Discussions will be held on the future shape of education. It will be initiated by the Central Committee plenum which is currently being prepared. Programmatic and organizational changes in education are essential, as well as better use of learning time. The government will also devote a lot of attention to increasing the social functions and ranking of higher education. It is essential to develop a debate on modernization of the academic didactics [dydaktyka], on intensifying teaching, on commitment of the potential of schools of higher education in the realization of research and development programs, and on intensifying upbringing work.

Better conditions will be created for developing cultural, sporting, and tourist activity among school and university students. The fundamental tasks in the sphere of culture and art will include further progress in disseminating culture and insuring conditions for the development of artistic creativity. These are important tasks: Guaranteeing conditions for increased participation in culture, and for direct contact with works of high value, is the duty of the socialist state. In this sphere, as in every other, we must make a choice. The government considers as top-priority undertakings: setting up new cultural establishments, including more than 700 libraries and among these the completion of the National Library in Warsaw; and giving publishing priority to school and university text books, scientific literature and valuable works of literature, both classics and contemporary works. In the latter sphere, as well as in the field of popular scientific literature, it is essential to mass-produce and distribute inexpensive books. The development of the printing industry is (?important as are) the increase of popularizing initiatives by museums and art exhibitions; the activeness of Houses of Culture; and the development of culture in rural areas.

In the years of the current 5-year period, a record number of new hospitals in the history of People's Poland will be commissioned. We want to maintain this high growth rate in the coming 5-year period and to carry out undertakings aimed at better use of the existing base, at improving the technical equipment of hospitals and clinics. In the current year, a decision was made on the development of the production of medicines for the domestic health service and for export. The implementation of that program and activity to promote the rational use of medicines and sanitary products will contribute to ending current shortages.

The government envisages further improvement in the organization and operation of health services. The waiting time for a visit will be shortened. There will be a gradual; general introduction of the experimental system, used for several years, of the so-called free choice of a doctor.

In the coming 5-year period, we intend to double the outlays for curtailing air, water, and soil pollution and maintain the high rate of investment in this sphere. The outlays for this purpose in the years 1986-90 will be almost the same as in the entire previous decade. The protection of water will be given particular priority. The current state of the water is one of the main barriers to making use of its limited resources for communal and industrial purposes. In the next 5-year period the government will continue a program on the construction of sewage treatment plants, large and small storage reservoirs, and water supply systems.

Citizen Speaker, citizen deputies. In our society the number of people are ending a period of professional activity, who all their lives were devoted to working for the good of Poland, is growing year by year. Many of them are in difficult material

situations. This matter was raised in the preelection discussion as being of utmost urgency. We envisage the beginning of revalorization of pensions in the next year. It will allow us to counteract the occurence of the so-called old portfolio that appears every few years and is unfavorable from the social point of view, particularly concerning considerable differences in the amount of pensions depending on the retirement period. The introduction of the revalorization of benefits will contribute to the stabilization of their future value; however, it will not ensure the levelling of existing differentiations. Unfortunately, for economic reasons it is not possible to realize both welfare undertakings at the same time. But the government will put forward a proposal to reduce the differentiation in the amount of pensions, improving the life of those whose conditions are worst, and at the same time limiting the amount for revalorization of the highest pensions. It seems to be justified. The forms and the scope of social care for those really in need will be expanded. To a higher and higher degree we will create the possibilities for continuation of or return to work for pensioners and retired people under favorable material conditions, whenever their state of health permits.

May it please the House, creating conditions for wide public participation in managing the affairs of state, and for making the principle of power by the people come true, the government opines that complete social involvement and civic co-responsibility constitute an essential condition for the effective implementation of the intentions that have been outlined. There are great reserves and oportunities in the psycho-social sphere. A successful implementation of the 3-year plan, its fulfillment and even exceeding of certain indexes, and normalization in the economy and social life -- these convincingly prove that such possibilities do exist.

Allow me, from the rostrum of the Polish parliament, to express great respect and appreciation for all working people, for the toil of their hands and minds, for their will and energy in action. Complex tasks await us. Unity of action and discipline in implementation are needed to prove equal to these tasks. It is essential to shift the emphasis in social attitudes and behavior from distribution toward common creation of the national wealth. It is essential to reinforce the principle that you can only divide what has been created. The leading cadres of enterprises will have special tasks in this area. The cadres not only bear a direct responsibility for production results, but also for creation of conditions for further growth, and for shaping the attitudes of workforces. It is here that we see a proper place for practically all organizational links of social life.

The trade unions, in particular, as well as workers' self-management bodies, professional and artistic associations, and public organizations have a special role to play here. Declaring its readiness for constructive cooperation, the government at the same time counts on the fact that it will receive their constructive support, that workforces will become activised, and that there will be wider interest in the range of problems connected with the development of one's own enterprises, those involving modernization and quality of output. The rationalizers' and inventions movement requires support from above and initiatives from below, removal of impediments along the path of implementation of new solutions and improvements. Labor competition opens up a wide field for activity.

In this sphere, the appropriate initiatives, particularly from the trade unions, are greatly desired. The consolidation of the above-mentioned trends is an important task in the process of economic education, both inside the education system and in professional training courses. This, too, is one of the key sectors of the activity of the mass media.

We must strengthen work discipline and the full, rational use of working hours. This is one of the greatest, subjective shortcomings of the Polish economy. In the

footsteps of legal and organizational solutions, (?may there be) corresponding changes in people's consciousness and their attitudes. An ethic should be developed for individual professions. The position of foreman, an overseer, should be consolidated as a disciplinary and control link in the enterprise management system and also social supervision over the application of material and extra-material motivational incentives should be strengthened. The system mechanisms promoting savings require specific augmentation, in broadly developed social initiatives, to promote economies, combatting waste and extravagance, both in the workplace and in everyday life.

This, too, is a field for education, upbringing, and popularization work. We expect greater activeness from the citizens of housing estate councils and occupants' self-management in undertakings concerning improvements in living conditions in their place of residence: law and order, cleanliness, and humanitarian initiatives including care of the old and the disabled. The strengthening of law and order and combatting social pathology, crime, speculation, bribery, alcoholism, drug addiction, and other dangerous ills -- combatting all manifestations of evil -- is an exceptionally important problem. Measures to promote respect for moral standards should be at the forefront: respect for the principles of social coexistence, and for the universally recognized human and national values. We are counting on the church to be the government's ally in this profoundly educational activity. On the other hand, it is essential, following the consistent implementation of stepped-up legal norms, to create a social atmosphere that condemns manifestations of criminality; uncovers the perpetrators; and counteracts tolerance and leniency. This will be civic support for the difficult and responsible work of the militia and security services organs.

May it please the House: Both the past and the present confirm the correctness of the lasting principles of the foreign policy of People's Poland. They are and will remain: friendship, alliance, and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community; cooperation and collaboration with the developing states; peaceful coexistence with the capitalist countries, and a readiness to maintain with them relations based on equality under the law and mutual advantage. These principles are the fundamental and unchanging guidelines of our activity. They are in full accord with the interests of the state and the Polish nation. Their permanence makes Poland a reliable partner in international life. Our activity is conditioned by the specific development of the world situation. It is particularly complex at the moment. We are closer to the frontiers which if crossed could make it impossible to control events and lead to disaster. This situation requires that all states actively and urgently seek solutions to the problems increasing in their dimensions. An eloquent expression of this was the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia. The declaration on the removal of the nuclear threat, and on the achievement of a better situation for Europe and the whole world, is a document of particular importance. It points out that at a key moment for the future development of East-West relations, in face of the serious threats to peace, the states of the socialist political and defense alliance will not cease their appropriate activities to lower tension, to remove the threat of nuclear war, and to restore detente.

Poland hopes that the forthcoming summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States will promote the realization of these objectives. We fully support the Soviet stance presented at disarmament negotiations in Geneva, and during preparations for the summit meeting. We expect the United States to respond with goodwill, and a sense of responsibility for the fate of the world.

May it please the House, transpiring from the logic of our historical experience, based on the community of ideals and aims, our alliance with the Soviet Union will remain the foundation of Polish foreign policy. We are treating the consolidation of universal Polish-Soviet bonds as a priority operation. This applies to political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other fields.

The full implementation of Polish-Soviet agreements should be accompanied by the further development of new forms of cooperation. We will develop, and enrich our relations with all socialist states; we are linked with them not only through deep and mutually beneficial bonds of cooperation, but also by close political cooperation, including a common struggle with trends toward changes of frontiers, and the desire for the reduction of tension and armaments. Poland will remain a country open to broad international cooperation; this transpires from the political traditions of the state, and meets its interests. It is in accordance with one of the basic premises of our post-war foreign policy which is the peaceful coexistence of states of different socioeconomic systems. We are ready to restore the relations of friendly cooperation that linked Poland with many Western states, and were an example of peaceful coexistence. However, a necessary premise for these relations are generally accepted principles of international law.

We express interest in the improvement of relations with the United States. We think that their normalization is in the interests of both our nations, but, at the same time we stress that it can take place solely under conditions of respect for our sovereignty, and nonintervention into internal affairs. We expect from the United States a departure from an unfriendly policy toward Poland, and in particular the complete lifting of restrictions which hit our economy, and the level of our social life.

We declare Poland's will, and readiness for accord and cooperation with the FRG. We intend to continue to develop processes of normalization of mutual relations based on the agreement of 7 December 1970. The basic criterium of the attitude of FRG toward Poland, but also toward international security and the cause of peace, has been its attitude to territorial, and political order shaped in Europe after World War II.

I would like to assure the House that Poland, together with her allies, will continue to strongly oppose all trends toward the revision of existing territorial and political order in Europe, of which an inseparable factor is the frontier on Odra and Nysa. In this field the vital interests of the Polish people have been irrevocably interwoven with the essential issue of maintaining peace in Europe.

An important task facing the government is to enrich Poland's relations with the developing countries. We have permanent, and close relations with the majority, tested during difficult first years of this decade. We will develop the scope and forms of political, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and also widen our participation in the creation of the economic potential in those countries. Contacts with Polonia [expatriate Poles] are constantly the focus of our attention. Preservation of the feeling of spiritual and cultural bond with the country of origin is both to their advantage and to Poland's advantage. We would like millions of fellow countrymen scattered around the world when making value judgements about our affairs to be directed by true interests of the state and the Polish nation -- the fatherland of their ancestors.

Citizen deputies, local authorities are a significant link in the functioning of the state. They work in a crystallized [skrystalizowana] administrative and territorial structure of the country which at present does not require significant changes. The law on people's councils and regional self-governments has created new foundations for the activity of the regional organs of authority and administration. The government will continue to implement the decisions of this law, responding to the increasing activeness of the people's councils by increased demands on the organs of administration which must properly and efficiently carry out their executive and administrative duties. While increasing the importance of a state official, a lot has been done so far to increase his feeling of serving the state and society. The service pragmatism [pragmatyka sluzbowa] and the code of duties of the state officials have contributed

to the improvement in dealing with justified complaints of the citizens, in looking after the legal order, and realization of the economic and welfare functions of the state. Personnel reviews encourage elimination of casual [przypadkowy] persons who undermine the good name of a state official. These activities will be continued.

The system of training and improving the administration cadres will also be developed. Particular care and strengthening is needed by the primary links and parish, town, and municipal parish offices. The government, while taking care of the selfless and dedicated officials will, with total ruthlessness, eliminate the cases of incompetent and insensitive action. Manifestations of harmful activities will be severely punished. The government expresses the conviction that the House and the people's councils will give their support and assistance in the actions aimed at further perfecting the state administration and also at the strengthening of social trust and respect for these organs. I am asking for this, in the conviction that the administration play a significant role as the constructive tissue of the states.

May it please the House, implementing the economic reform and improving the methods of wielding power required significant changes in the legal system. The legislative achievements of the pervious Sejm term of office is great and cannot be denied.

Government links, legislative councils, and groups of experts contributed considerably to initiating and preparing normative acts. At the same time work was continued on arranging the law. The government will continue the work by presenting new draft regulations, and by improving the application of approved legal solutions. The government values very highly the use of remarks and conclusions made by Sejm commissions. Common concern for the fundamental good of our country was demonstrated by progress in overcoming the socioeconomic crisis, by constructing national accord, by consolidating law and order, and by struggling against signs of evil.

The government will see to it that regulations and decisions of the Sejm are closely implemented, and post-control suggestions are strictly introduced.

I express the conviction that the House, Sejm commissions, citizen deputies, and socioeconomic council, will give universal support in the new term of office to executive bodies, and thorough control, and friendly criticism will improve the work of the entire state administration.

Citizen Speaker, citizen deputies, mapped out tasks demand changes in the structure of supreme and central bodies of state administration, the reduction of their number, widening the scope of their activity, and improving their management processes. In recent years the first stage of changes in the field of operation and structure of the supreme and central bodies of administration was carried out. The function of the Planning Commission has been defined as a staff body of the government, the Committee of Science and Technical Progress has been set up, and the role and the tasks of banks has been defined in accordance with the demands of the economic reform. Concentration of state administration links has been undertaken, and partially carried out. At present, conditions have been created for taking further essential steps along this road.

On behalf of the outgoing government, a draft bill on alterations and structural changes of some supreme and central bodies of the state administration were submitted and approved moments ago. I express the conviction that they will contribute in an essential way to making the functioning of these government links, which influence the implementation of tasks generally mentioned in the election campaign, more efficient.

The next stage of improvement in the central government bodies will be a statute defining the functions of the Council of Ministers, and specifying the role of functional ministries and sector and branches ministries [dzialowo-galeziowy], which do not only work in the economic sphere. Next, after the optimal organizational structures in industry and other branches become more clear, further solutions with regard to the economic ministries will have to be considered. Present and future changes will be linked by the government with the improvement of work methods by ministries and central offices, with the simplification of structures and the rationalization and elimination of excessive employment.

Finally, I wish to assure the house that the government which reflects an allied cooperation of the party, parties and non-party members will act resolutely and consistently for the implementation of the line of the ninth party congress, the line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms, and also the election declaration of the PRON. [applause]

I used (?a part) of last week to consult comprehensively with the party leadership, the leadership of the ZSL and the SD, the lay Catholic associations and the PRON leadership on the composition of the government.

As a result of these consultations and on the basis of authorization given by the esteemed House during the first session, I now wish to present to you, citizen deputies, the proposed composition of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

I therefore move that Citizen Zbigniew Gertych and Citizen Manfred Gorywoda be appointed to the posts of deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers -- Citizen Waldyslaw Gwiazda, Citizen Josef Koziol and Citizen Zbigniew Szalajda [as heard, presumably Gwiazda, Koziol, and Szalajda are also being appointed deputy premiers].

Citizens, Manfred Gorywoda and Zbigniew Szalajda occupied the same posts in the previous government. Therefore, with the kind permission of the esteemed House, I will confine myself to presenting short curriculum vitae of those candidate deputy premiers whose candidatures are being put forward for the first time.

Citizen Zbigniew Gertych was born in Poznan in 1922, into a family belonging to the intelligentsia. He graduated from the Department of Agriculture of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. He is a professor of agricultural sciences and holds a Doctorate in this area. He is also a corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He took part in the September 1939 campaign as a volunteer. During the period of occupation he carried out conspiratorial work and was imprisoned in one of the Hitlerite torture chambers where he was waiting for the death sentence that had been passed on him to be carried out. After escaping from prison, he took part in the resistance movement. He was an AK soldier [Armia Krajowa, the home Army, taking its orders from the government-in-exile in London]. He sustained serious injuries during the partisan battles. After the liberation he initially worked as a member of the Polish radio management in Poznan, occupying the post of head of department for bringing radio to the countryside. From 1953-1964 he held the post of director of the scientific research enterprise at the Institute of Fruit-Growing in Rzezna near Nowy Sacz. In 1964 he was transfered to scientific work at the Polish Academy of Sciences, where among other positions he held the post of head of the Agriculture and Forestry Enterprise, director of the Vegetable Growing Institute in Skierniewice, deputy secretary, and secretary of agricultural and forestry sciences. From 1981 to 1984, he held the post of the first deputy scientific secretary of the party. He is an outstanding expert in gardening, and issues connected with general economics and forecasting. He has an honorary doctorate from the Agricultural Academy in Berlin,

is a member of a number of organizations and scientific associations, a well-known sociopolitical activist, a member of the Executive Committee of the PRON, and chairman of the Education and Science Commission of the National Council of PRON. He also is chairing the National Committee for School Aid, a Sejm deputy in 1956-65, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Budget and Finance, and then Deputy Speaker of the Sejm. He is Sejm deputy of the 9th term, and member of the PZPR.

Citizen Wladyslaw Gwiazda was born in 1935 in Starogard Gdansk, into a worker family. He completed his higher education at the Department of Foreign Trade at the School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw, and holds the title of Bachelor of Economics. He has been working in the Ministry of Foreign Trade for nearly 30 years. He held numerous leading posts at home and abroad. At the beginning he was employed by the foreign trade enterprise, Motorimport; and from 1960 to 1964 he held the post of head of department at the office of trade councillor of the Polish Embassy in Moscow. For the next 8 years he held the posts: first, head of the department, and then deputy director, and director of the department.

From 1971 to 1973 he was a commercial councillor, and plenipotentiary minister in the Polish Embassy in Moscow. On his return, and until the present moment he acted successfully at the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. He is a member of the PZPR.

Citizen Jozef Koziol was born in 1939 in (Szalowá?) Nowy Sacz Voivodship into a peasant family. He completed his higher education at the Department of Production Economics in the Main School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw. He holds the title of Doctor of Economic Sciences. He began his employment in 1962 in the Rolny Bank in Grodzisk Mazowiecki as an inspector. After 1 year he transferred to the main office of the Rolny Bank in Warsaw to the position of senior inspector. In 1966-74 he was a lecturer at the Institute of Finances in Warsaw heading a problematic group dealing with the financing of agriculture. In 1974 he was appointed deputy chief director of the Rolny Bank in Warsaw. On the setting up, after 1975, of the Bank of Food Economy, he was its deputy president. In January 1980 he was elected deputy president, and in December 1980, president of the central board of the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations.

Since November 1981, he has been a member of the Presidium and secretary of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL. Near the end of 1982, he was appointed undersecretary of state, first deputy minister of agriculure and food economy; and from December 1983, he has been deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers. He is also the author of many papers on the economic and financial problems of agriculture. He is a member of the ZSL.

Citizen deputies! A consequence of the changes brought about by the act passed by the esteemed chamber and the application of other solutions is, in particular, the reduction of the number of ministers from the 30-strong group held up to now to the newly-appointed number of 26 posts. I propose that the following citizens be appointed to those posts:

Miroslaw (?Cybulko): minister of health and social welfare;
Lech Domeradzki, minister of justice;
Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor, wages, and social affairs;
Edward Grzywa, minister of chemical and light industry;
Michal Janisaewski, minister, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers;
Stefan Jarzebski, minister of environmental protection and natural resources;
Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of internal trade and services;
Janusz Kaminski, minister of transport;
Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs;

Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister, member of the Council of Ministers. I intend to entrust him with leading the Youth Affairs' Office.

Adam Lopatka: minister, head of the Office of Religious Affairs;
Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry;
Wladyslaw Majewski, minister of communications;
Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, minister of education and upbringing;
Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance;
Jozef Niewiadomski, minister of construction, spatial and communal economy, [minister Budownictwa: gospodarki przestrzennej i komunalnej]
Adam Nowotnik, minister, head of the Office of Maritime Economy;
Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs;
Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy;
Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense;
Konrad Tott, minister, head of the Office for the Advancement and Application of Science and Technology;
Jerzy Wozniak, minister of materials and fuel economy;
Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade;
Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry and food economy; and
Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art.

Within the framework of the above proposed appointments, are 17 concerned citizens who have occupied ministerial posts as statutorily provided, in the previous government. Their profiles were, therefore, presented to the Sejm of the eighth term and to society at the time of their appointment. In the hope that the House will deem this sufficient, I would like to present concise personal details regarding the remaining nine candidates. I take into account here that all candidatures will be examined by the appropriate Sejm commissions.

Citizen Miroslaw (Cybulko) was born in 1932 in Augustow, into a family of the intelligentsia. He graduated at the Faculty of Medicine of the Medical Academy in Bialystok. He is a long-standing experienced and versatile employee of the national health service. In 1964-1973 he was a doctor in the voivodship hospital named after Jedrzej Sniadecki in Bialystok. Then, in 1975 he was a head of a consultative office for orthopedic supply in this town, and during the next 2 years he was a head of a voivodship clinic of medical and professional rehabilitation. From 1977 until 1981 he was deputy director of the Health and Welfare Department of the voivodship office, and later was a director of this department and a voivodship doctor. For the last 4 years he has been director of the voivodship hospital in Bialystok, a social and political activist, and member of the ZSL.

Citizen Michal Janiszewski was born in 1926 in Poznan into a family of intelligentsia and participated in the Wielkopolsa Insurrection. He completed his study in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Gdansk Polytechnic, the Soviet Leningrad Military Academy of Communications, and in the Polish Army General Staff Academy. He is a doctor of military sciences.

During the Hitlerite occupation he first worked as a worker, and then as an electrician. In the resistance he was a prisoner of the Gestapo at the age of 14. In 1943 he was in Germany as a forced laborer. After the liberation, while learning and studying at the same time, he took up various employments in Poznan and Szczecin, and later in Gdansk. At the end of 1950 he was called upon for regular Army service. Until 1963 he served in units and the commanding office of communications troops.

Over the next years he performed important duties in the operational section of the general staff. In 1972 he was chief of the cabinet of the minister of national defense.

He has important academic achievements in operational and staff spheres. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General [general dywizji]. In February 1981 he was appointed as the head of the Council of Ministers Office, where he is at the present time. At the same time, as a soldier he remains in the service. From 1981 to 1983 he was a member of the Military Council for National Salvation. And from [date indistinct] he has been, at the same time, chief of the military cabinet of the chairman of Committee of National Defense. In recent times, in the years 1981-1984 to date, [as heard] he has fulfilled very positively and to a high standard the functions of chief of the office of the Council of Ministers. He is a member of the PZPR.

Citizen Jerzy Jozwiak was born in 1937, in Tarnowskie Gory, to a working class family. He graduated from the Law Faculty of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. He has an M.A. in law. He started his professional career in 1961 as a legal adviser in food enterprises of the regional industry in Ruda Solska. In 1962 he became secretary of the municipal committee of the Democratic Party (SD) in Chorzow. In the years 1969-76, he worked in the regional organs of state administration, in the posts of, consecutively, deputy [words indistinct],... deputy president of the presidium of the Municipal National Council in Chorzow, and then mayor, deputy mayor of Katowice. In the years 1976-77, he was secretary of the Voivodship Committee of the SD in Katowice. In the period from 1978 to 1980 he was deputy of Katowice Voivoda. In 1980 he returned to political work, and undertook the post of chairman of the Voivodship Committee of the SD in Katowice. Since 1985 he has been a member of the Presidium and a secretary of the SD Central Committee. He contributes a great deal to social activities. He was a deputy of the seventh and eighth Sejm, in which he chaired the Commission of Internal Trade, small-scale production and services. He is an SD member.

Citizen Aleksander Kwasniewski was born in 1954 in Bialogard, into an intelligentsia family. He graduated from the Department of Transport Economics of Gdansk University. He has an M.SC. in Economics. From the beginning of his studies, and after their completion, he was very active in the former Socialist Association of Polish Students. He filled, among other things, the post of chairman of the Academic Council [Rada Uczelniana], and deputy chairman of the Voivodship Board in Gdansk. In 1979 he took a job on the Board of the Amalgamation as head of the Culture Department in the Main Board. In December 1980 he was elected to join the Executive Committee of the Supreme Board of this union. Since November 1981, under well-known complex conditions, he has successfully headed the editorial boards of youth publications; first as editor-in-chief of ITD ['and so on] and, since February 1984, as editor-in-chief of the paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH. He is a member of the PZPR.

Citizen Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska was born in Wilno in 1945, into a worker family. She graduated from the Department of Polish Language in Gdansk University. She holds a Doctorate in human sciences. As a graduate of a vocational-technical educational establishment she commenced work in the Gdansk Voivodship crops and milling enterprise in 1964. She was a probationer there and came to occupy the posts of inspector and, subsequently, senior technological expert. In particular, she was in charge of training future employees. Subsequently she became a teacher in a primary school in Gdansk. Since 1973 she has been active within the PZPR as a salaried employee. In the Gdansk Srodmiescie District PZPR Committee she worked as an inspector, combining her duties with those of secretary of the interschool committee. She was also head of the district center for ideological and educational work, inspiring, developing, and supervising various forms of ideological training, particularly of teachers and young people. In the 1975-1982 period she was active in the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee as an instructor and inspector of the organizational work department and, subsequently, as head of the center for information, analysis, and planning of party work. Over this period of time, she was also developing in-depth tasks connected with work with young people, and with the aim of giving practical help to schools in their educational work.

Since 1982 she has been creatively discharging her complex duties as secretary in charge of education and science in the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee. Throughout her educational and professional career she has been in close touch with the youth movement and, in particular, with the ZHP [Union of Polish Scouts] and the SZMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth]. She was also active in the sphere of sport and has worked in other social organizations. Among other things, she is deputy chairwoman of the Gdansk Voivodship PRON Council.

Citizen Jozef Niewiadomski was born in Lodz in 1933 into a worker family. He graduated from the Department of Sociology and History at the Higher School of Social Sciences attached to the PZPR Central Committee. He began work in 1954 in the vocational and technical educational establishment of the textile industry in Lodz, as a teacher. In the 1955-1963 period he occupied leading posts in Lodz youth organizations. Beginning in 1967, he occupied responsible party posts, among them: head of the administrative department and head of the Department of Education, Science, and Culture of the Lodz committee.

In 1977, he was appointed to the post of deputy mayor; and since 1978 he has been mayor of the city of Lodz. Fulfilling these obligations successfully, particularly in the difficult conditions of a great, complicated urban-industrial agglomeration, he gained valuable, all-around experience especially in the field of solving extensive problems of housing construction and renovation and complex communal problems. He shows in this respect imagination, initiative, and consistency. An energetic social activist, he is particularly active in the work of the Civil Council for the Construction of the Polish Mother Memorial Hospital and Health Center. A member of the Voivodship Council of PRON he is a member of the PZPR.

Citizen Adm Nowotnik [as received] was born in 1933 in Wolka Madizarska into a peasant family. He graduated from the Transport Economy Faculty of the Higher School of Economics in Sopot. He has a Master's degree in economics. He is an experienced, long-term employee of the maritime economy. He began his professional work in 1956 in the Gdansk Port Authority, being promoted consecutively from senior port warehouseman and shipping clerk, through head of the transhipment and storage department, to head of the port operations section. In 1966, he transferred to the seaports amalgamation, to the post of head of the department. A year later, he returned to his original workplace, where for 2 years he held the post of director of operations. In 1969, he was appointed to the post of head of the Maritime and Transport Department of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee and then elected secretary of that committee, a post he held until 1977. In the years which followed, he was transport and maritime economy affairs adviser in the Office of the Commercial Counsellor at the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Moscow. Since his return from that post in 1982, he has been director in chief of the Gdansk commercial seaport.

Citizen Marian Orzechowski was born in 1931 in Radom, into a worker family. He graduated in historical studies from the University of Leningrad. He is a professor of political sciences and a doctor of historical sciences. He began academic and didactic work in 1955 for a brief period at the Agricultural College in Wroclaw and then at Wroclaw University, where he advanced from assistant, through lecturer, to professor. In the years 1969-72, he was also director of the Political Sciences Institute; and in 1972-75, rector of Wroclaw University.

At the Ninth Party Congress he was elected as a member of the PZPR Central Committee, and from 1981 to 1983 he was a secretary of the Central Committee. Since 1983 he has been a Politburo candidate member. In the years of 1983 to 1984 he was the PRON National Council secretary general. Since 1984 he has been a rector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the PZPR. In his academic work he has dealt with international

relations. He has had long academic practice in the FRG including lecturing at Hamburg University, introducing it to the history and internal relations of this state. He has also spent considerable time in France. He is the author of many publications on the modern history of Poland and the Polish workers movement, and also on the history of political thought and Polish-German relations, and on the modern history of Czechoslovakia.

Citizen Andrzej Wojcik was born in 1932 in Wloclawek into a family of intelligentsia. He graduated in English philology at the Warsaw University, and attended the Department of Foreign Trade at the Main School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw. He holds an MA in economic sciences. He is an expert in foreign trade with a particularly extensive 35-year term of experience. He began his professional work in 1950 as an official in the Varimex Polish Foreign Trade Enterprise. From 1954 to 1955 he was an interpreter in the International Commission of Supervision and Control in Cambodia. Next, he was subsequently a senior councillor and a head of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Trade. From 1964 until 1968 he was a commercial consul in the Polish Consulate in Bombay, and after his return he was a managing director in the Universal, Foreign Trade Enterprise in Warsaw. In 1973 he was appointed as a commercial councillor in the commercial councillor's office of the Polish Embassy in Paris. In 1976 he returned to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy as a head of the Commodity Coordination Department. Since 1981 he has been commercial councillor and minister plenipotentiary in the Polish Embassy in Washington with its seat in New York. He is a member of the PZPR.

May it please the House, Stanislaw Majewski has recently passed away, he was the chairman of the Polish National Bank [NBP]. The appointment to this post in accordance with the banking law is up to the House. I would like to propose Citizen Wladyslaw Baka to the post of the chairman of the NBP. He is the professor of economic sciences, hitherto the minister plenipotentiary of the government for the economic reform and a member of the government Presidium. He is well known for his activity in formulation of the new principles of the functioning of the national economy. I am asking the Sejm to approve my proposals.

I also wish to say that the experience and the knowledge of the members of the Council of Ministers who are leaving and will not be members of the new government will be beneficially used in other relevant sectors of activity. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

JOURNALISTS QUERY MESSNER ON GOVERNMENT POLICIES

LD131852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Report on news conference with Premier Zbigniew Messner in Warsaw following his meeting with Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Gertych, Zbigniew Szalajda, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, and Jozef Koziol on 13 November -- Messner's recorded remarks in quotation marks]

[Text] Before the first questions were asked, Premier Zbigniew Messner took the floor and said among other things.

"I must tell you that this meeting is very important for me personally and for my colleagues.

"First, this is the continuation of a certain style of government leadership. This style was adopted by General Jaruzelski when he took over the post as premier. In recent years, while performing various functions under his leadership, I had the opportunity of learning a great deal from him. I want to use this learning, as I said yesterday in my speech.

"Second, I think that every meeting with journalists is very important for one's work. This stems from our open-door policy, as we call it. Open-door means that the government has nothing to hide and wants to prepare all the matters it undertakes based on public opinion. That does not mean that all expressions of public opinion will be considered. I want to point out that this is not possible in many cases, but then one must explain why it is impossible. Thus, there are two points: To listen to all opinion, to heed all voices, consultations, and views from particular circles, but at the same time to attempt to deal with things and make decisions while keeping in mind the circumstances and possibilities of the government and our economy, and then to explain why.

"Is there a better channel of information than through journalists? That is why the journalist's profession is so important. It shapes public opinion. This public opinion can be shaped in a desired direction, but it can also be shaped in an undesirable direction. So, (?I am) not calling for an end to criticism; on the contrary, I am hoping that criticism will be creative, profound, based on facts, and serve the government and all the organs of the state administration by letting them know how decisions break down and what the consequences are. But at the same time, criticism should create a good climate -- a good climate, of course, for dealing with those issues which are right [words indistinct] -- but if too much noise is made about an issue then opinion may be shaped in a totally different direction. This may not be the declared goal of journalists; they may have had no intention of causing such a result. Still, generally speaking I would like to stress that the government and all my colleagues, all government organs, and all organs of the local administration, want to have wide-ranging contacts with the press and journalists -- to open their doors to journalists -- so that we can convey information to each other and thus gain society's support for implementing the concrete tasks and concrete goals which we are undertaking.

"I would like to mention at this juncture something which happened last week. As everybody noticed, there was a break between the appointment of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the government. This was the first time a break has ever occurred. I can confirm here, with full credibility, one more thing: That we spent the entire week working on the premier's speech and the composition of the Council of Ministers. The composition of the Council of Ministers was discussed at all the consultative centers, not just among the leadership of the PZPR and other parties but also with Catholic circles which cooperate with us and of course above all with the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. [sentence indistinct] There can be no stopping today; we must make an immediate start; we cannot take a holiday break, when the minister decides to start work [words indistinct] but we have decided that our meeting is essential. First to stress the continuation of the line and traditions as started by General Jaruzelski, and second, for all the reasons which I gave at the outset."

This was the first question: On the basis of the fact that you have become the premier, can one assume that economic matters will be the most important part of the government's work?

"The former stage of our social and political life was retarded [as heard]. I shall not describe it now because everyone here knows very well what it was like. It was a very stormy period; but at the same time, from the ninth congress onward but especially from 1982, the process of renewing socialist democracy, consolidating the state, and halting the economic recession which occurred in 1981 were being implemented. At first there were periods of temporary measures arising from the actual situation, such as the ad hoc anticrisis committee. But with progress, a return to normalization, and by stopping the recession and decline in production of particular branches we were able to start long-term planning. In 1983 we adopted a 3-year plan,

a plan which was to lead to economic equilibrium and which in practice will be surpassed as far as most of the indicators are concerned. Some tasks will not be fulfilled with the kind of surplus expected in 1983 because of extremely severe winter conditions, which led to a certain power situation -- increased use of gas and coal -- and which later influenced all production processes in the metallurgical and chemical industry in particular.

"We assume that economic matters -- and this is true in every country not only our country -- must take priority. The economy is decisive for the strength of society, for the strength of the state, and for the strength of a given nation in the international division of labor; because when we talk about the international division of labor, one can only be a partner in such a division when the economy is efficient, effective, and functioning well. That is how I want to answer this question briefly."

The next question was: Which matters touched upon in his speech did the premier consider most important?

"I must say that the five I mentioned have the highest priority. If I wanted to list all the targets we collected during the consultations and during the election campaign held this year for the Sejm, and from other sources, circles and particular voivodships, then we would have to mention many more here."

"We think that the other points are equally important but they can only be realized if the five main ones are realized, that is why I mentioned the five points in my speech."

The premier also spoke about Poland's debt problem. "The debt must be paid off. Poland has done everything in her power so far to become a more credible partner in international relations. Of course, paying off debts depends on many factors. For instance, debts can only be paid off if the economy is at a certain level and is productive; if export development is relevant for creating the ability to repay debts, so that the balance of payments which is determined by exports and imports and the general payment situation in the country can make repayment possible. We have already made adjustments for this, partly through laws, as well as through the commercial banks and the Paris Club. This does not mean that we will not have to take various steps -- among others bilateral consultations -- to maintain [word indistinct].

"As I stated clearly in my speech: Poland wants to be a credible partner and she wants to pay her debts, but in order to be able to do so Poland must have proper economic conditions, and every economist knows what this means: That the economy without the support of credits -- not excessive ones as was the case in the seventies but the normal support which creates the pro-export production which makes the production modern -- modern technologies, and the whole number of other factors is placed in considerable difficulties. The creditor countries ought to understand this."

Our radio colleague Krystyna Zielinska asked if a division of tasks has already taken place within the government Presidium.

"I can reveal this secret, but on condition that it can be changed after debate. I cannot here act like a so-called dictator in this, although I do have the right as boss to say what is better.

"Well, the first case -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gwiazda: He has spent his entire creative and professional life in foreign trade. Could we put in charge of culture? Well, perhaps we could, but the thing is that after all he is better suited to foreign trade. Therefore, I think that that will certainly be [word indistinct] field, and the question of our participation in CEMA and representation at CEMA, will certainly fall within this field.

"Comrade Deputy Chairman Jozef Koziol: He has been dealing with agriculture all his life, so I cannot suddenly put him in charge of metallurgy, the engineering industry, and others, since -- well, again, we could -- but what would be the use? Therefore, that will certainly be his field. But I would like to add this proviso: Here there will be an expansion, since we think that matters of agriculture, food, the economy, the foodstuffs industry, and domestic trade and services form a kind of complex; and I intend to make him happy with this complex. So that, well, the situation which is of greatest importance to us -- we are talking about money-market balance -- but money-market balance primarily through the supply of goods, through the ability to meet demand, isn't that so? That's the main component for achieving a market balance not just through systematic price rises, as some suspect of us. The government has never had such intentions, it has no such intentions, and will have no such intentions. On the other hand, we know that we must increase productivity so that the amount of production which gets to the market can ensure a proper supply.

"As far as Professor Gertych is concerned, well, he in his lifetime also has had a bit (?to do) with agriculture, so we could, if it came to the worst, take agriculture from Deputy Chairman Koziol and give it to Gertych, but I think that the other part of his activity, especially at the Sejm and, let us say, the politico-social sphere here in Warsaw, in a way qualifies him for the field of the superstructure -- that is education, schools, culture, all such things. Furthermore, I hope Prof Gertych's approach to these matters will win full acceptance in these circles.

"And finally, Deputy Chairman Szalajda is still in charge of the entire field of industry and I see no need to change this. He also has the additional -- well, his face has dropped -- [words indistinct] he has this sector and besides that he has the important sector which is the problem of the Committee of Scientific and Technical Progress, which involves the question of the introduction and utilization in practice [of science and technology]. We have done this deliberately because we think that it will be effective. Science creates [word indistinct] but (?it) must be effectively put into practice. Effective in the sense of efficient -- to get quick results. That's how I see it.

"Well, of course, Deputy Premier Gorywoda has his usual field of work, that of the Planning Commission.

"I have given you a sparse outline. Of course, we will still be discussing it. For example, there is the question of the government Presidium. The Council of Ministers, at the instance of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has the right to enlarge the Presidium, to appoint some of the ministers to the Presidium, but we will be working on this today, tomorrow, and on Friday (?we) will give the details."

Is there any truth in the proposition that at times the government is inconsistent in implementing agricultural policy? This was yet another question for the premier.

"First of all I must deny the claim that the previous government's agricultural policy was, as I would put it, inconsistent. There might have been a certain slowing down in the programs adopted earlier but they were the result of objective difficulties which occurred because of the state of the economy. Like the slogan itself, Develop agricultural and the food industry, and the other slogan, Develop Agriculture, unless they are explained in terms of ways to develop agriculture, food processing and the storage industries, such slogans produce no results; this is the classic problem of so-called slogans. There is this slogan: "(We'll do it?). Of course in the government we believe that this is how it should be done and this is the course to follow -- and this featured prominently in my speech -- and we shall do everything to ensure the situation never recurs. In agriculture, in the agricultural and food industry, in the infrastructure, there is a recession, a slowdown and so on, but the duty of the

government is to be realistic -- simply to keep its feet on the ground. And of course my duty as the premier is to make sure that (?this is done) under the slogan, yet again: Production for agriculture; agriculture is not slowed down. This of course is a great art, a great skill, and one must really work at it. Here of course all kinds of agruments, on the left and on the right and so on, can arise, but I must say that the government's will on this issue is unanimous and unidirectional [jednokierunkowa]."

Tadeusz (Mosz) from television wanted to know if the decrease in the number of ministries means a concentration of power, since the economic reform speaks of decentralizing authority.

"I must say, about this matter: the center, the reform, structures...there are so many misunderstandings, slogan misunderstandings [haslowe nieporozumienie], fast and catchy slogans, which result from bad experience; there was also good experience though I keep stressing the bad experiences; but there were also good experiences in the past. The point is: First of all there is no policy of the central authorities taking over everything; if it were up to us we would pass everything to the regions and just hold meetings, have a chat, drink some coffee, see you tomorrow, then we would see how it's going. Have you done it? Are you working? Are you not doing this and that? Then we would have a chat on politics in general. We would like such a 5-hour working day but alas, we cannot do this at the present stage for various reasons. Because if there were here and there such examples, all the ladies and gentlemen sitting in this room and comrades here would say: Well, but look at this, minister such and such ordered this and that which is first of all contrary to the reform and secondly shows he is interfering. This means that this results from specific situations. [sentence as heard]

"That is why there are government orders, operational (?and others). After all, we must be answerable as the government for there being sufficient resources for the schoolchildren, for example. If there are shortages then all information published says there are shortages and everything must be referred to the center. There are other examples: We are approaching December [words indistinct] because if we failed to do this in December, when we began the Christmas period, sometime around 19 December, this being a Saturday or Sunday -- then we would have finished them on 3 or 2 January -- please look at the calendar -- (?in no way is it profitable to start making these generators). We are aware that it is uneconomic to start one or two, but in most cases this is not so. In most cases people take the easiest route; they say they will make up for it by working longer; If someone works half an hour longer then he makes up for it. In this way if we tried, by November we would have made up for December and then we could start the holidays from 1 December to the end of January. If we all tried hard to make up. This is the cause of the problems.

"As for the structure in general: The government is influenced by the whole evaluation of the improvement in the functioning of the central authorities. So the first stage has passed; now there is a second stage. Some think this is not enough; some think that for instance we should abolish branch [galeziowe] ministries and have one ministry of industry. Others say why did we do it? -- there was no need. Of course there are no ideal solutions.

"It is important, however, that in the evolution of structural improvement successive steps were made, taking various factors into consideration. And what are these factors? They include the state of the economy which makes it possible to [words indistinct] and which nevertheless requires intervention from the center to ensure the realization of social goals. We are not a capitalist system; we must ensure that all the social goals are met. And the truth is that we are very often accused of not observing human rights; there are people who accuse us of this. But if we all said

to what our citizens, each human being, has the right, and how much, and what conditions are created for him by the state in connection with this -- take for instance the welfare benefits various sectors often criticize that there is too much, that we went too far, but these are the facts right now; we must observe these social goals. To put it briefly, while taking economic decisions the government must look to the social goals and cannot depart from them. Because if it departs from them, it makes a fundamental error.

"And now, in the next stage, another step will certainly be taken. But this must be achieved on the basis of a certain evolution. In other words, some additional moves must be formulated in the primary links; not everywhere, not in every area -- they must vary according to the principles of economic reform, according to all those principles [words indistinct]. I am not speaking personally about the work embarked upon as being correct or incorrect at the time; but it must be done so that it is finally concluded. With a fully-stabilized economy a ministry can deal with industrial policy; but for the time being, unfortunately, a ministry here and there must occupy itself with manual control, although, unfortunately this is wrong.

"However, it seems to me that at the moment the number of ministries is not important; although, as (?I think) we have shown, what we are striving for is for there to be fewer -- we are simplying the structure. What is important is, first, that there is no administrative overgrowth and second, the way the ministries function. The substance of it is the ability to delegate, the ability to stay in touch with local levels; not exactly administering but giving substantive assistance and mutual receptiveness -- that is very significant.

A representative from RZECZPOSPOLITA noted that less and less is being said about economic reform. Does that mean that it might not succeed?

"At every opportunity, in every official speech, we give assurances that reform is being continued and that there is no retreat from reform. And this reminds me of something: If one gives daily assurances of this, then it is like the husband who gets up every morning and tells his wife that he loves her very much, and after 2 months the wife probably begins to suspect that there is something wong. So, I think that these constant declarations that reform must succeed, that we will be implementing reform, that we are in favor of reform is really becoming terribly hackneyed. First of all, in all our activity, we have shown lately that there is no alternative to economic reform. We have demonstrated this by concrete solutions and these concrete solutions are being implemented. Of course, reform in its ideal model is envisaged for an ideal economic situation. Because, for example, if we say the right to choose, and the thing that I have just spoken of, that a manager chooses one thing rather than another, then, of course, this is only possible in conditions when the market is so saturated that the matter of competition starts to play a role.

"If, of course, there is no such situation and these conditions do not exist, then, I stress yet again, from the point of view of society, it is simply impossible. [sentence indistinct] Many people say we proceeded full steam ahead, but an average citizen of the Polish People's Republic will say: Gentlemen, I have no interest in your reform. I go to the shop and this is unavailable, that is unavailable, other goods are not available and so on. I cannot agree that there are numerous departures from the reform. This is simply gossip."

The same journalist also asked why so little is being said lately about workers' self-managements.

"I spoke about self-management in my speech, as I did about the trade unions and other elements of joint management. On the other hand it is not true the previous government said nothing about it. In this room -- how many months ago? A few months ago -- a conference was held on self-managements. Then a similar kind of meeting with heads of self-governments was held at the Office of the Council of Ministers.

In the Sejm special commissions for self-government were created. To put another way: We agree with strengthening self-governments in accordance with the general line of economic reform. The government not only has no intention of avoiding this subject but, on the contrary, intends to tackle this subject constantly and, of course, to strengthen self-governments, making sure that they are placed between individual interests and the whole economy. That means that they cannot just bear their own interests in mind, but should tell various things to the people. Therefore, I accept the charge that we do not talk about self-governments."

Andrzej (Nalecz-Jarzecki) asked about the possibilities for an end to meat rationing.

"I think that if we talk about the fiscal and market balance, then rationing acts against the balance because it creates an artificial demand, irrespective of how we look at it. This is the cause with sugar: We have departed from sugar rationing. Let me point out that the government [words indistinct]. The rationing had been in force since 1976. There is no doubt of it, there was a panic; a fear that if we departed people would throw themselves at the sugar. Some people went to the shops and bought slightly larger amounts of sugar, but this was very sporadic; on the other hand we consider that the market is calming down.

"We also think that we must boldly approach the issue of departing from meat rationing. However, in our circumstances it is not so simple because of meat consumption and traditions of consumption which we must respect. The issue of meat rationing is the most difficult one. Obviously we are aiming at it; we are trying to solve this matter; work will go on, and I think that we shall achieve a positive result, but this process is more complex than all other food products we have dealt with so far."

How does the government view cooperation with trade unions? This was one of the questions addressed to the premier.

"Cooperation between government bodies and trade unions is very important, it is very important because trade unions represent working people and at the same time by relations with the government, while accepting certain solutions, they should be given explanations as to why a situation is as it is, what the possibilities are and so on. The trade unions' role is to raise problems, the government's role is to answer questions on how to solve these problems, taking realities into consideration. It is obvious that there must be an interchange in this sector; this is not a dangerous interchange because trade unions by their nature present matters more sharply, and the government by its nature presents matters realistically, bearing the universal social goals in mind and possible ways to implement them. Therefore, we considered that at the present stage it is not necessary to appoint a minister for trade union affairs, because another form of cooperation exists; this form of cooperation manifests itself [passage indistinct].

"The national trade union representation discusses with the government matters which concern working people, such as wages, prices, the cost of living, housing policy, and cultural policy. But at the same time particular federations also have problems for particular ministries. In this connection we see, first, that at the present stage there is a need to expand the base of cooperation, and second, that form and methods are changing. But I must say here that I am convinced that such cooperation will take a positive form; both the trade unions and the government have made such a declaration."

The last question addressed to the premier asked: What can you tell young people who consider themselves to be a generation without prospects, in connection with the fact that, for example, one has to wait 15 years for a place to live?

The matter is more complex after in-depth analysis. It lies not only in the amount and possibilities of building construction at a given time but in a full balance of all factors which influence the amount of housing construction in our country. And in order to solve this matter, which is extremely difficult and extremely arduous for the young generation -- but not only the young generation because we could give you examples of industrialized voivodships where people reach retirement age without improving their housing conditions simply because we always had to give to the young. The Katowice Voivodship is such an example: Industrial development in the seventies caused a migration -- justified or unjustified -- of people mostly from the countryside to Katowice. After 2 or 3 years these people had dwellings, but a miner and steelworker had lived in an old block of flats for generations and will live there until retirement. So this is a more complex process. That is why we must look for various solutions -- for comprehensive solutions, for organizational solutions to improve production and the material base and sources of financing. This issue requires a comprehensive approach.

"Among other things, on the initiative of the PRON trade unions and youth organizations, the Housing Council, which I chair, has been set up. As its chairman, I believe that its significance for speeding up the development of construction should not become an obsession, but it should be borne in mind that by allowing, let us say, a broader platform and a broader look at the issues of developing housing construction it will be possible to intensify the process. This assumes, of course, that the economic development, the development of individual industries, including all those working for housing construction -- and that's a very wide range, from metallurgy right through to light industry -- that all this will also have positive effect on it. This is the direction which we are proceeding in during 5-year period. So, at the moment we are not saying definitely how much housing we will be building in 1990, but we know that in 1990 we will be building more than we previously planned. How many more? That remains to be seen; of course, I would say this can not be determined during the planning period itself but during the implementation period -- that is over the 5-year period.

"However, I cannot accept the argument that our young generation is a generation of lost opportunities. I could cite dozens of examples from people here in this hall who belong to the young generation, who not only had opportunities but made full use of them."

EVE OF GENEVA SUMMIT MARKED BY 'DISTRUST'

LD170012 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] If there is any agreement at all between Moscow and Washington in the runup to the forthcoming meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan, then it is in the complete uncertainty on both sides in relation to the course and final outcome of the Geneva summit. Both sides claim that they really want an improvement in their mutual relations, a reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons, and a solution to the major international problems by means of negotiations. On the other hand, both keep saying that this depends exclusively on the United States or the USSR. According to Moscow's assessments, the USSR has done everything to make the meeting with Reagan successfull, constructive and even historical. But if this is not to be, the blame lies exclusively with the other side; that is with the United States.

For its part, however, the U.S. Administration considered that the key to the success of the Geneva summit lies in Soviet hands. Since Reagan and Gorbachev agreed to meet in Geneva on the 19th and 20th of this month, which will be the first meeting at the highest level between the USSR and the United States for the last 6 years, the two countries have had a number of significant high-level meetings, each of which was devoted to preparations for the Geneva summit. The last meeting was held on the 4th and 5th of this month, when U.S. Secretary of Saate George Shultz visited Moscow and for about 15 hours had talks with Eduard Shevardnadze and Mikhail Gorbachev on all aspects of Soviet-American relations, the problem of disarmament, and regional problems such as the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, Central America, Afghanistan, and others. Before this, Eduard Shevardnadze had talks with Reagan and Shultz in New York on the same problems, though in less detail.

In the meantime, the third round of Soviet-American talks on the reduction and limitation on nuclear weapons and the demilitarization of space has also ended; the head of the U.S. delegation said of these talks that they were more successful than the previous two. Moscow, however, does not share this view.

The uncertainty with regard to the course and final outcome of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting prevails not only in the capitals of the two superpowers but in the whole world. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for example, considers that deep differences between East and West will remain even after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting; it can be hoped, though, that it will contribute to the reduction in tension and to the establishment of a better basis for trust. Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, for his part, considers that the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting ought to signify the beginning of an important dialogue about peace. Many others agree with this assessment of Craxi's, which means in practice that mankind is anticipating from Moscow and Washington more sincerity and effort in the direction of reducing present distrust, both in the relations of the two leading world powers and in relations between East and West as a whole.

The nonaligned countries are especially interested in the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting being successful and useful for all countries equally, and not only for the military blocs. The problems to be discussed by Reagan and Gorbachev are too important for a mutually acceptable agreement to be expected quickly or easily.

The biggest obstacles in this regard are distrust between the United States and the USSR, which in the last few years has accumulated to such an extent that it is really difficult to say if there is any readiness left on both sides to overcome it. True, the very fact that after 6 years the leaders of the two countries are meeting, can be of great importance. It should, indeed, be hoped that both Reagan and Gorbachev share this view and that they do all they can not to disappoint the expectations of international public opinion, however modest they may be.

FOREIGN TROOP REMOVAL FROM AFGHANISTAN SUPPORTED

LD130625 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2130 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, Nov 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will uphold the draft resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and allowing the Afghan people alone to decide on its future, the Yugoslav permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Ignac Golob, has stated in the General Assembly.

Taking the floor in the debate on Afghanistan, Ambassador Golob said in explanation that the draft resolution includes basic principles and frameworks for a political solution to the Afghan problem.

Golob recalled that the non-aligned countries firmly oppose all forms of pressure, intervention and interference and urge consistent respect for the principles of the U.N. Charter on which international relations are based.

The Yugoslav ambassador to the U.N. recalled that the declaration on impermissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other states was adopted precisely at the initiative of the non-aligned. Ambassador Golob said that Yugoslavia takes as its point of departure the principles of impermissibility of foreign military intervention and unacceptability of imposition of the will of others on sovereign countries and peoples.

He noted that the principles of the U.N. Charter cannot be defended and applied selectively, depending on who violates them and who are the victims of their violation.

In conclusion, Golob recalled that at their summit in New Delhi in 1983 and their ministerial conference in Luanda last September, the non-aligned countries urged a peaceful political solution in Afghanistan, based on the withdrawal of foreign troops, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of the country.

REVIEW OF YUGOSLAV FOREIGN POLICY PRINCIPLES

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["Yugoslavia -- Republic for 40 Years; Yugoslav Foreign Policy; Interdependence Based on the Respect of Independence" -- TANJUG headline; by Branko Stosic]

[Text] Belgrade, November 18 (TANJUG) -- In a world deeply concerned over the vague borderline between war and peace, in which the division into blocs threatens security and the right to development, Yugoslavia has for 40 years been advocating the idea of interdependence of all countries and parts of the world on the basis of the respect of their independence. From this, the idea of comprehensive relaxation of tension was born, and Yugoslavia is proud to have contributed to its formulation.

Stemming from the Nonaligned Movement as one of the axes of its principles, aims and policies, the idea of comprehensive detente as the sole alternative has many advocates today but is far from being universally accepted. This is why this year in which the United Nations celebrates its 40th anniversary of the Belgrade Decision on the normalization of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. [sentence as received] This was the first document signed by two states to proclaim the "recognition and the development of peaceful coexistence among peoples, whatever ideological differences and differences in social order" and the "cooperation among all states in the field of international relations in general and economic and cultural relations in particular".

The latest Yugoslav views and initiatives on the international scene are also based on these principles, whether it is a question of the need for a further affirmation of the United Nations role, of demands that all countries participate in the search for solutions to the fateful issues of interest to the world community, of the need for profound changes in all fields of international life, or of the convening of an international conference on money and development financing as a forum for a constructive political dialogue aimed at finding a just and lasting solution to the foreign debt problem. Yugoslavia is not alone in this, but its commitment -- whatever field of international relations problem of international or regional interest may be at stake -- proves that it is not, does not wish, and cannot remain outside of the events on the international scene.

In accordance with its advocation of comprehensive detente, Yugoslavia welcomes the forthcoming USSR-USA summit, but believes that this dialogue has to lead to a relaxation of tensions not only in the relations between the two big powers, but also throughout the world.

Yugoslavia believes, and its foreign policy is based on this, that detente -- as a guarantee of cooperation based on an equal footing and a lasting platform of international relations -- can be achieved if it were to cover all fields and all parts of the world, imply a settlement of all international problems by peaceful means and include all countries of the world as equal participants.

If we can say that this is the basic principle guiding Yugoslavia in the development of its cooperation with other countries and in its attitude towards the big power policies and their military and political alliances, we can also say that this is its vision of the alternative to a bipolar conception of the world.

This stand is also the basis for Yugoslav positions concerning the development of its relations and cooperation with its neighbors, its refusal to approve interventions under any pretext, its condemnation of the use of force and pressures, and its rejection of all forms of foreign domination or political and economic hegemony. This stand also forms the basis of its views on the problems of the arms race and disarmament, and its belief that the right to development has to be proclaimed in the United Nations as one of the key axes of the efforts for the respect of human rights and freedoms.